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STIRRING TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN ARMY BY LORD READING

British Ambassador to United States Addresses Soldiers at Front and Expresses Gratitude of Allies for Help Rendered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Referring to the great inspiration which the presence of American troops in France had given the French and British soldiers, as well as to their actual achievements at the front, Viscount Reading, the British Ambassador to the United States, gave a stirring address to a number of American soldiers in the trenches on Wednesday afternoon. He spoke to those who had taken part in the fighting around Juvigny, and paid high tribute to their excellent work.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (Wednesday)—By The Associated Press—Lord Reading, British Ambassador to the United States, addressed the American soldiers who took Juvigny, in a dugout within sound of the guns, on Wednesday afternoon, bringing assurances that the people of the United States were with them and proud of their achievements. This is said to be the first time that any ambassador ever addressed troops at the front.

His speech is to be translated into French for distribution among the French troops. As an audience he had an American general, his staff and a large number of men. In his address to the soldiers Lord Reading said:

"I am glad to be here. When I came to France I made up my mind I would not return to the United States without seeing you, so that when I got back I could tell them all about what you have done and what you are doing. No words of mine can express my feelings and the feelings of the British and French troops to have you over here fighting for the great cause—the greatest for which heroes ever fought in the world's history. It is magnificent. You have come 3000 miles; you are ready to risk your lives and you are fighting for an ideal, the highest ideal of man—an ideal of justice and liberty."

"I doubt if you yourselves know what your presence here means. I doubt if you know what your presence has done to encourage the British and French troops. From the time your President said you were to be sent over as fast as ships could carry you, there has been no holding back. The submarine has not held you back."

"I had the pleasure of traveling with several thousand American troops recently, and I know what it means. That is the answer which America has given to Germany—I doubt again very much if Germany knew what America's entry into the war would mean. It she ever imagined what it would mean to have America fighting she would not have doubted you as she did, nor would she have scoffed at you after you had entered the war."

"He considered it necessary, von

Hertling announced, to express the Prussian Government's attitude and standpoint at once and most emphatically, namely, that it considered itself bound to bring to fulfillment the royal pledge expressed in the July message.

That, he said, was an obligation he undertook and with which he stood or fell, but that was not the main point.

It was no longer a question of ministerial responsibility in the ordinary sense. Much more was at stake.

"Gentlemen," he said, "my honest conviction is that with this serious question the protection and preservation of the crown and the dynasty are at stake." He therefore urged the committee to find a road leading to an understanding, declaring that while the government appreciated the deputies' scruples regarding the introduction of equal franchise it saw no possibility of approving the bill in its present form and scruples must give way to the greater task, namely, the protection of the most precious treasures of their political life, the dynasty and the crown.

"When the history of this war comes to be written I am sure that it will be said that when the American troops began to pour into France by the hundreds of thousands and to take a part in the great struggle a change came in the situation; that then liberty came nearer with every advancing movement of your troops."

"The British are advancing, as the French are advancing, but shall never forget, either in my country or in France what has been done by America. When we really stood most in need of the help you have given, America came forward determined to take her part—a most prominent part—in the struggle. There was no other ideal in your minds. You came in with no selfish interest, with absolutely no desire to conquer, but fully convinced that it was necessary for the good of humanity and for the good of the world that you should stand with us."

"I may good luck to all of you. You know what you can do and what you will do with us and the French. You will achieve victory by our joint sacrifices, by our combined efforts, and by the desire we all have to do the best that is within us. I will say to you, if I may, as a message from America—for I have come from America more recently than you, and speak from my own knowledge—that the people of America are watching you with great pride and with great satisfaction. They realize all of the hardships and many of the sacrifices you are undergoing. They are ready to stand behind you. I shall take back to them the message from you, as I feel sure I rightly interpret your feelings, and I shall tell them to be of good cheer, that America is here, that you are taking a noble part and will continue till victory is ours."

"Good luck and God bless you all."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Paul Thompson
Viscount Reading

On a visit to the western front, the British Ambassador to the United States addressed the American troops who captured Juvigny, in dugout within sound of the guns in northern France

ALK OF PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE REVIVES

Events on Western Front Command Subject to German Authorities—Chancellor Admonishes Prussian Legislators

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin message indicates that the military events in the West have commanded to the German authorities a revival of the talk of the Prussian franchise reform.

The Chancellor, Count von Hertling, has delivered a noteworthy address to the constitution committee of the Prussian Upper House, assembled for the first time to consider the Franchise Reform Bill as passed to it by the Lower House, after the free employment of delaying tactics and an addition to an amendment embodying the whole series of "guarantees" that practically nullify the measure as originally drafted, conservative though the draft itself already was.

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GERMANY NOTIFIED OF SPAIN'S DECISION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—Germany has been informed by telegram of the decision of the Spanish Cabinet to acquire a German ship in a Spanish port to take the place of a Spanish ship sunk. El Diario Universal, the organ of the Count de Romanones, states that the Cabinet has been unanimous through these difficult proceedings.

Apart from the rigorous application of the censorship, Article XII of the constitution, granting the liberty of the press, has been suspended, Signor Garcia Prieto, Minister of the Interior, explaining that a certain section of the press has rebelled against the censorship and made a joke of the law of espionage. This had to be stopped.

El Sol publishes an article entitled: "The duty of good Spaniards is to respect the decisions of our national government," in which it states "we have reached the gravest moment that Spain has known since the beginning of the great war. The present events constitute, without any doubt, a stage on the road of decisions and important acts. We might offer some exceptionally interesting news to the public, but we refrain from doing so because we wish to assist the Cabinet patriotsically and avoid any obstacle that might arise from such comments as we might make."

RAILWAY WAGE ADVANCE ORDERED

Nearly a Million Employees in the United States Are Granted a Flat Advance of \$25 a Month by Director-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Supplementary to the general railroad order issued nearly four months ago, providing for about \$300,000,000 increases in the wages of railroad employees, a new order has been issued by Director-General McAdoo whereby nearly 1,000,000 railroad employees, including all clerks, track laborers and maintenance-of-way men are to receive wage increases of \$25 a month, practically the equivalent of \$1 day over the pay which they received last January. These advances are effective as of Sept. 1, and affect nearly half the railroad men in the country. It is estimated that it will add approximately \$150,000,000 to the annual payroll.

Most of the men affected by the new order have been receiving less than \$10 a month, and their pay was voluntarily increased after investigation by the advisory board of railroad wages and working conditions of the pay being received by men in other industries who were doing similar work.

Eight hours is to be considered the basic day, and overtime up to 10 hours is to be paid pro rata, with 1½ times the regular rate for overtime past 10 hours. Women will receive the same pay as men for "similar work," this term to be interpreted by the executives.

Track laborers will receive 28 cents an hour, with a maximum of 40 cents an hour. Common labor receives the same pay.

BUSINESS MAY PREVENT TOUR

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pressure of business makes it extremely unlikely that President Wilson will take the Liberty Loan tour he had planned.

FINNISH MINES TO BE WORKED FOR KRUPPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Helsingfors message states that a Finnish company has been formed there to work the Jussacore ore mines in cooperation with Krups of Essen. Mines contain some 35 million tons of iron ore.

UNITED STATES' WAR MOTIVES PRAISED

Uruguayan Minister for Foreign Affairs Declares That No Influence of Greed for Territory Has Swayed the Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Vigorous denunciation of the methods pursued in the recent slacker raids in New York City in which between 60,000 and 65,000 men were arrested on "mere suspicion," was voiced in the United States Senate on Thursday. On inquiry it was discovered that those responsible for the raid were "extraordinary and extra-judicial," and that neither Provost Marshal-General Crowder nor the Department of Justice had given any warrant for the extraordinary proceedings carried on in Greater New York under the auspices of the American Protective League.

Senator Calder of New York informed his colleagues that he himself had witnessed the raid, had seen men dragged off the street cars by soldiers, and that he had seen men far above draft ages taken from their business offices and from the side of the ladies they were escorting to the theaters; that less than 1 per cent of the total number arrested and held up in the two-day's raid were possible slackers.

His Excellency made it perfectly clear that the people of the South American republic which he represents understand the purpose of the United States in joining arms with the Entente Allies against the Central Powers, that it was not influenced in the slightest by greed for territorial gains but wanted to save the world from nations which had undertaken the oppression of other nations.

Dr. Brum spoke with deep appreciation of the friendliness which the United States has shown to Uruguay. Years ago, he recalled, when Uruguay was oppressed by other nations, the United States had befriended his country, an act which had left an indelible impression upon the people whom he represents. The minister addressed the group of Boston citizens who had gathered to welcome the distinguished visitors, in his native tongue, replying to a greeting, extended in Spanish, by Prof. J. D. Ford of Harvard University.

Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, extended the hospitality of the city of Boston to the guests, while the welcome of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was given by Charles L. Burdill, State Treasurer, representing Gov. Samuel W. McCall. Among those present were Maj.-Gen. William Crozier, U. S. A., and Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commander of the first United States naval district.

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The Mayor said in part:

"In the European War the Republic of Uruguay has given substantial evidence of its sympathy for the doctrines which we uphold. It was Dr. Brum, who, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, procured the passage of a measure of constructive statesmanship the far-reaching and beneficent consequences of which are not yet fully appreciated. A brilliant lawyer, gifted with that insight into universal principles which is characteristic of the Latin mind, he advanced the maxim that no American country that, in defense of its own rights, finds itself at war with nations of other continents shall be considered a belligerent by Uruguay. This was embodied into law and was endorsed by President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing.

"But here we have an instance where thousands and tens of thousands of perfectly innocent young men are being haled before courts, and some of them held over night in crowded prisons, although they were

(Continued on page five, column seven)

(Continued on page four, column two)

PLAN OF SLACKER RAID CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

United States Senators Openly Denounce Unauthorized Use of Military Force and the Alleged Abuse of Suspects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

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night before last, we freed ourselves from the enemy without a fight.

"Rearguards, which were left behind to retard the enemy, followed us slowly yesterday afternoon."

"During the evening the enemy with weak detachments had about reached line Veyennes-Guisard-Apilly.

"On the Arras plain enemy thrusts were repulsed."

"Vice-Sergeant-Major Schoole in the recent fighting here destroyed eight armored cars."

"East of Soissons we withdrew our defense from the Vesle. Our movements were carried out in accordance with a plan and undisturbed by the enemy. Yesterday we shot down 32 enemy airplanes."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué tonight says:

"North and south of Péronne we are driving in the enemy rear guards and are approaching the high ground on the front between Athies and Nurlu."

"Between Nurlu and the Sensée River minor engagements are reported."

"On different parts of the battle front our line advanced slightly today."

"North of Equancourt there was local fighting around Neuville-Bourjonval and Moevres."

"South of Marquion patrols crossed to the east bank of the Canal du Nord and brought back prisoners."

"On the Lys front, on the sector north of Hill 63, the enemy made a strong attack this morning but was repulsed."

"South and southeast of Nleppe and northeast of Wulverghem our line advanced a short distance."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British War Office issued a statement, today, which reads as follows:

"Sharp fighting took place yesterday north of the river Lys. During the morning our troops attacked and captured Hill 63, southwest of Mesnils, taking over a hundred prisoners. In the afternoon we attacked and captured Ploegsteert village with another hundred prisoners and a number of machine guns. North of Hill 63 our troops were continuously engaged in the sector of Wytschaete where the enemy attacked repeatedly but with out success."

"On the Lys front our troops now hold the general line of Voormezeele-Wulverghem-Ploegsteert-Nleppe - Laventie-Givencny."

"South of Nleppe Chapelle, as far as Givencny, we have regained the old line held by us prior to April 9 and east of Givencny we have occupied portions of the old German positions."

"On the southern battle front, the enemy strongly attacked our new positions at Inchy-en-Artois, yesterday evening, but was repulsed after sharp fighting."

"We have improved our positions south of Moevres and east of Hermies, and have taken Neuville-Bourjonval."

"The enemy counter-attacked yesterday evening, east of Manancourt, and was repulsed. Fighting has taken



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sharp fighting north of the Lys

British troops now hold the general line of Voormezeele, Wulverghem, Ploegsteert, Nleppe, Laventie and Givencny.

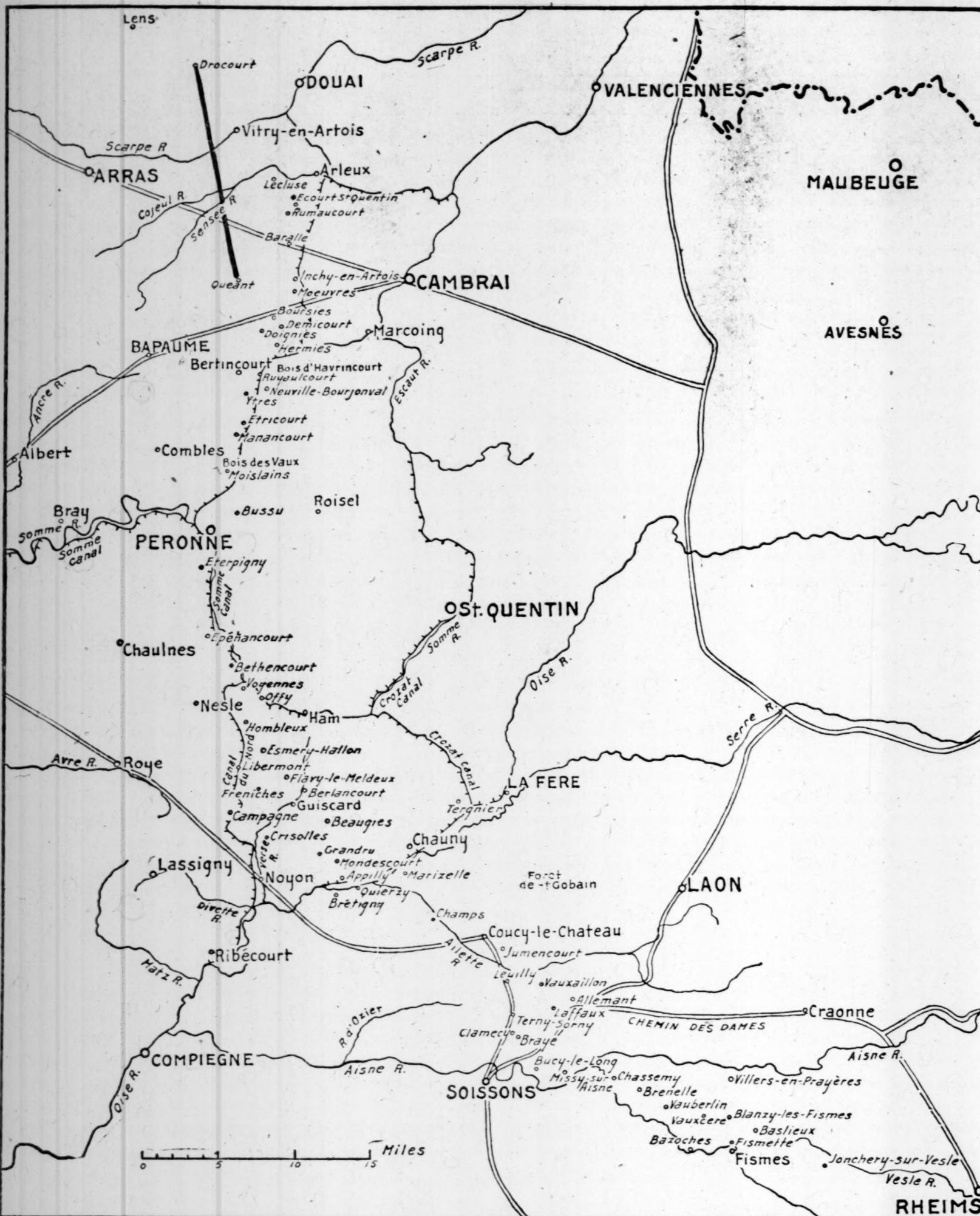
place also in the neighborhood of Péronne, and our line has been improved slightly."

"During the past four days, the British troops have taken over 16,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office tonight issued the following communiqué:

"During the day our troops contin-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Southwest of Cambrai the British troops have improved their positions and have taken Neuville-Bourjonval; east of Nesle the French have crossed the Somme Canal in the region of Veyennes and Offoy, further south they have carried their lines as far as the outskirts of Berlancourt, between the Ailette and the Aisne they have captured Clamecy, Bray and Missy-sur-Aisne, while on the Vesle front the Franco-American troops have reached the heights dominating the Aisne.

ued to pursue the enemy retreating on the Canal du Nord and Vesle fronts.

"We realized important advances in spite of local resistance at certain points."

"On the north bank of the Somme Canal we are holding Falvy and Offoy."

"Southward our lines are near the Ham road which we are bordering from Le Plessis-Patte d'Oie to Berlancourt."

"Southwest of Berlancourt our front runs through the borders of Guivry, Callouel, Creigny, north to Marest, thence through Damcourt to the southern borders of Abbecourt."

"At some places we advanced six kilometers."

"Along the whole Ailette front the enemy, tired out from the hard fighting since Aug. 20, today continued his retreat."

"Pursuing the German rear guards, we quickly progressed north of the Ailette and took Pierremande, Autreville and a large part of Basse Foret de Coucy."

"Further east we took Polembray, Coucy-le-Château and Coucy-le-Ville and advanced our line to less than a mile south of Fresnes."

"On our right our front runs east of Landricourt. South of the Ailette we are holding a line from Neuville-sur-Margival, Vregnay to the western side of Fort de Conde."

"More than 30 villages were taken today on this part of the line."

"North of the Vesle, our line bordering the Aisne, runs eastward from Conde to Viell-Arcy, thence north of Dhuizel and Barbonval to Beauregard farm table land."

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office today issued the following statement:

"During the night French troops maintained contact with the enemy rear guards and made progress east of the Canal du Nord and in the direction of the Aisne. East of Nesle they crossed the Somme Canal in the region of Veyennes and Offoy. Further south they went beyond Hombleux, Esmeray-Hallion and Flavy-le-Meldeux, carrying their lines north of Guiscard as far as the outskirts of Berlancourt."

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne the French captured Clamecy, Bray and Missy-sur-Aisne. Late yesterday the French repulsed two violent German counter-attacks, south and east of Leuilly, maintaining their positions."

"On the front of the Vesle, Franco-American troops reached the heights

ANNIVERSARY OF FRENCH REPUBLIC

Historic Event Recalled on September 4, Forty-Eighth Anniversary of the Reestablishment of Popular Rule in France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Today's official statement says:

"In the Corino region, eastward of Monte Perica, our storm troops engaged in an operation which was completely successful. In seven communiques on the Plate, enemy reconnoitering attempts were frustrated."

"At some places we advanced six kilometers."

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British Aerial Activities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Sir Douglas Haig issued a communiqué on aerial activities, tonight, which reads as follows:

"Twenty-three tons of bombs were

dropped yesterday by British airplanes, 25 hostile planes were shot down, 14 were shot down out of control and nine balloons were shot down in flames."

"Sixteen of our airplanes are missing. One reported missing on Monday returned. There was no bombing tonight."

Tzachs Have Taken Chita

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Wednesday reads as follows:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary forces, Sept. 4.

"Section A—Yielding to the continued pressure of the allied forces, the enemy is in retreat north of the Vesle. Our troops, in close pursuit, have taken Bazoches, Preles, Fismette and Baslieux, capturing prisoners and machine guns. They have reached the line Vauxcercy-Blanzly les Fismes-Hameau."

"In the Vosges a hostile raiding party was repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands."

"Yesterday our aviators successfully bombed the railroad yards at Longuyon, Domancy-Darroucourt and Conflans."

Turkey Makes Concessions

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Turkey has instructed her forces at Tabriz, Persia, to evacuate the American hospital there, if it is occupied, and has given the Persian commander-in-chief definite instructions that Americans in Persia shall not be molested, the State Department was informed on Thursday.

"Advices through the Swedish Government told of these instructions. Poor communication with Persia still existed, delaying inquiries as to the anti-American outrages at Tabriz several months ago. The Turkish Foreign Minister, however, said he had issued definite instructions concerning treatment of Americans."

"The department indicated that this disposition on the part of Turkey relieved the tension between the two countries materially, adding that Turkey certainly was entitled to have sufficient time in which to complete her inquiries. From this it was taken to mean that there will be no war declaration now, at least, against the Ottoman Empire."

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Present Decisive Battles

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

"The Kaiser has telegraphed the municipality of Munich a message in which he alludes to the fighting now in progress as the "present decisive battles," and declared the German people will stand unitedly with all their strength in defense of the fatherland. "The German people understand the difficulties of the present decisive battles against an enemy filled with hatred, jealousy and the will to destruction, but has unanimously decided to devote all its

strength to defend against its enemies' assaults its sacred soil and its kultur, which it had won in peaceful work."

Importance of American Troops

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—While featuring the developments on the British front English commentators do not neglect to emphasize the great importance of the operations on the southern end of the battleline where the French and Americans are holding against large enemy forces and making progress. French official communiques deal almost laconically with these operations, but their value as a contribution to Germany's defeat are not overlooked here. Recognition equally is given to the incalculable bearing on the entire situation of the presence of the rapidly-growing American army.

The military critic of The Daily Telegraph in discussing the possibility of the Germans organizing reserves for a counter-blow dismisses the subject with the remark that "the counter-menace of the American reserves will bind the German reserves."

The Daily Mail's critic says:

"In the previous successes the lack of strong reserves prevented victories being exploited to the uttermost. On this occasion Marshal Foch has in our American armies ample forces available if he determines to press the blow."

"We are witnessing the collapse of the prestige of the Prussian military machine. We have the whiplash as we never had it before in this war and we hold it with a constantly increasing reserve of power, both in men and materiel, against which the enemy has nothing comparable."

"The weight of the American army has not yet been thrown into the scale but it is there waiting to be released in positions which fill us with the highest expectations and the enemy with the deepest concern."

The Daily Express says: "The hearts of the Allies are properly elated and the Germans are heavy with foreboding. Retirements, repulses and losses and with all of these the fear of the American army, young, fresh and eager for battle and ready and waiting for the word from Foch to strike, furnish cause for anxiety."

Comments on German Retreat

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Paris military critics today treat mainly of the threatening breach in the Hindenburg line in the north, pointing out that the enemy is now forced to forego the use of prepared artillery defenses and to fall back on the natural obstacles, which writers argue are the only hope of the German command in the present state of disorganization among its divisions.

The enemy, the critics show, will have before Cambrai a series of natural defenses which may help him stay the march of the British armies momentarily. The general assumption is that the German stand will be made along the line of the Canal du Nord, passing west of Marquion, east of Inchy-en-Artois and from Moevres to Hergnies.

In front of Cambrai, Colonel Fabry points out in Oui, 11 divisions were piled up on a narrow front.

"The arrival of a British army at the gates of Cambrai when everything was quiet in the trenches from Neuport to Belfort," he continues, "was unwelcome enough for the enemy, but now the British are smashing the Hindenburg line and advancing on Cambrai with the enemy's armies elsewhere in retreat."

Close to the Winning Post

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(Via Montreal)—Paris papers today print the following semi-official statement:

"The hour seems close at hand when the superb efforts of the Allies will begin to bear fruit," one of our great chiefs said yesterday. "We are on the last lap and close to the winning post."

Allied Bombing Raids

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas)—Nearly 40 tons of explosives were dropped by 148 entente allied airplanes on the towns of Brancourt and Anizy-le-Château, south of Coucy Forest, in connection with the advance of General Mangin's army, says Le Matin. Important material damage was done. In the course of the aerial operations fifteen flights took place. Six enemy airplanes were shot down. Only one allied machine was lost.

An Heroic Charge

PARIS, France (Thursday)—La Liberté, under the heading, "An Heroic Charge," pays tribute to the Americans. It says:

"The taking of Terny-Sorny by the Americans was a particularly brilliant operation, executed by our allies with wonderful dash. The unit which made this stroke had never been under fire, having passed only a few weeks in a comparatively calm sector, but on its debut it hurled itself against a division of imperial guards and beat it."

"These sturdy youths from Texas, habituated to prairie life, tracked the Boche like wild beasts; they swept villages and nests of machine gunners and charged with bayonets at batteries of 105s, killing those serving the battery and capturing the guns. Twice an officer of the French General Staff had to interfere to modify their ardor, fearing that they might overstep the mark. Even the French Zouaves, who are an embodiment of our aggressive fighting, were astonished at such daring."

Americans Cross Into Finland

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American consuls, members of allied missions and civilian refugees who recently left Russia on a special train have crossed safely into Finland and should have arrived on Wednesday at Haparanda. This word came on Thursday from Consul Haynes at Helsingfors under date of Sept. 3. The train carried about 150 persons, including 30 Italians and Belgians. Advices from Stockholm today say the American party is composed of about 40 officials, 40 Y. M. C. A. workers, 25 representatives of the National City Bank, two Red Cross workers and 15 others.

Captured German Orders

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE (Thursday)—By The Associated Press—Orders captured by American troops in the Toul sector and signed by the commander of a German division offer a reward of 400 marks to the German soldier bringing in the first American prisoner. The German

AUSTRALIA HOUSE OPENING CEREMONY

Speeches of King George, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Fisher at the Opening of Australia's Home in the British Isles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England — Australia House, "Australia's House in London," as it has been described by Mr. Hughes, is now, by virtue of King George's declaration of Aug. 3, duly and officially opened. The foundation stone of the great building, which has taken its place on the historic Strand, was laid a little over a year before the beginning of the war, on July 24, 1913, that ceremony being also carried out by King George, who, in his speech, declared that, on its completion, Australia House would "not only be a welcome addition to the buildings which adorn the center of the Empire, but that it would also call to the mind of all who pass by, the immense opportunities and limitless resources of the great continent under the Southern Cross."

On the morning of Aug. 3, in spite of gray skies and heavy showers, crowds began to assemble along the Strand, as Australian troops took up their positions to keep the road clear for the arrival of Their Majesties, who were expected at noon. A large pavilion erected before the main entrance of Australia House filled some time before with seat holders, and within the house itself were large numbers of guests. Flags were flying on all the buildings, and soon before the time fixed for the beginning of the ceremony, the sky cleared and the sun shone out, giving the scene a welcome note of warmth and brilliancy. The King and Queen, Princess Mary and their suite drove up in closed carriages, and were received by Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Cook, Minister of State for the Royal Australian Navy, and Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner of the Commonwealth in London, who then conducted the royal party to the dais. After a number of presentations had taken place, the High Commissioner read an address to the King on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia, in which he declared that "whatever the difficulties of the war may prove to be, it is the hope of the people of Australia steadily to proceed to overcome them." Mr. Fisher recalled the words pronounced by His Majesty at the laying of the foundation stone, words which had proved prophetic: "I am well assured that, as in the past, in any national emergency, Australia will be ready to play her part for the common cause, and that the loyalty of her sons will never be appealed to in vain." "It is the earnest wish," added Mr. Fisher, "of the Commonwealth Government, that Australia House may be a tangible sign to the peoples of the United Kingdom, that their interests and those of their kinsfolk in the great Commonwealth overseas are common alike in peace and war."

The King, in reply, expressed the deep concern felt both by himself and the Queen in the progress of the oversea dominions. "We are proud to be associated with the peoples of the Commonwealth of Australia, not only in all their interests, efforts and aspirations.

"On the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone," added His Majesty, "I expressed my conviction, that, in any national emergency, Australia would be ready to play her part for the common cause, and that the loyalty of her sons would never be appealed to in vain. But none could have foreseen the noble, overwhelming response, made by the Commonwealth and by all my oversea dominions in the hour of the Empire's danger. It has been my privilege from time to time to visit both in this country and in France, the Australian troops, whose deeds of valor will live forever in the records of the war. I last saw them at the front a few months ago, and since then they have still further added to their laurels by their heroic resistance to the desperate offensive of the enemy. I have also had several opportunities of inspecting the battle cruiser which bears the name of, and worthily represents, the Commonwealth. The Australia and the other ships of the Australian Navy have shown their sterling worth in the different operations in which they have been engaged. I am confident that, come what may, they will gallantly play their part in the Grand Fleet to which they belong, and share its vast responsibilities of defending the shores of these islands and assisting in the protection of the commerce of the Empire. I have much pleasure in declaring Australia House now open."

Following on the offering of prayer by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the presentation of a gold key to the King by Mr. Hughes, Their Majesties entered Australia House and proceeded to Exhibition Hall, where the investiture took place, the hall being filled with wounded Australian soldiers and sailors, as well as Australian nurses and munition workers. The wounded officers to be presented and invested by the King with their decorations were Major William Selwyn King, D. A. Q. M. G., who received the Distinguished Service Order, and Captain Avery Mills, Captain Page of the third Battalion, Australian Infantry; Captain Darling, first Australian division artillery, Lieutenant Quiney, Lieutenant Wood and Lieut. Stanley Ross of the ninth machine gun battery, who were given the Military Cross.

The inspection of the Guard of Honour took place at the close of the opening ceremony, the King, accom-

panied by General Birdwood and Mr. Hughes, going out into the Strand where the guard, composed of men who had seen active service in Gallipoli and France were drawn up. General Birdwood had previously, while the King was still in Australia House, noticed the men who had seen service in Gallipoli and had chatted with them, the survivors of the heroic band who stood by him so magnificently during those episodes which made the name Anzac famous in the world. A few minutes later, to the sound of the bells of St. Clement Danes, and the music of the military band, the royal carriages drove slowly back to the palace, where on arrival, the King inspected the Australian troopers, who had formed part of his escort.

The opening of Australia House was the occasion on the same day of a luncheon to Australian soldiers, at which Mr. Hughes delivered a stirring address recalling and describing the glorious part played by Australian troops during the four years of war. "It is not by words but by deeds that liberty is won," said the Prime Minister; "it is not by words but by deeds that freedom is maintained. The people of Australia, fired by your glorious example, have determined that, come what may, they will strive to be worthy of you; that what you have already achieved they will retain. A small nation of 5,000,000 people, 12,000 miles and more from the scene of battle, Australia has given of her bravest and her best in this war: 56,632 have given their lives to the cause, there have been 253,588 casualties, with a little more than 3000 prisoners of war. That is the spirit in which Australia fights... But having done much, and having given so much, which of you would be satisfied to let the world sink back again to its former state—a mere armistice in which the forces shall be again massed for another terrible onslaught?... Let us show plainly to the world that what we set out to do we shall do; that, having been forced by Germany to draw the sword, we shall not sheath it until her power is crushed, and lasting peace assured. That is the task before us, and on its speedy fulfillment we will concentrate our energies. Australia's entry into this war," said Mr. Hughes in conclusion, "has placed an obligation upon the shoulders of all her citizens which they have done their best to carry. We have done much, but we are determined to do more. We are resolved that the possessions in the Pacific which, held by Germany, threaten our safety, shall never more be the stronghold of military despotism. So much we owe to you, who have done and are doing so much for the cause of liberty and right, and the present and future safety of Australia."

ATTITUDE OF THE SERBIAN OPPPOSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Dr. V. Marinovitch, a member of the Opposition in the Sobranje, has addressed a letter to The Times with reference to a recent article in Die Kölische Zeitung in which it was declared that the number of Serbian politicians who desire peace is steadily increasing, and that the Serbian Government at Corfu has to take more and more account of the opposition offered to the policy of continuing the war.

The translation of Dr. Marinovitch's letter reads as follows: "The German paper's assertion is entirely false. The Serbian Government encounters no opposition whatever among the people toward the continuation of the war. In my capacity as a deputy I am a member of the opposition to the present Serbian Government, and as such I believe myself in a position to declare, without fear of contradiction from any of my colleagues, that that with which the opposition, to which the German paper refers, rightly or wrongly reproaches M. Pashitch is not the fact that he continues the war, but that he does not continue it with sufficient energy; that is, that he is not in a position to concentrate and employ in the struggle all the moral and material forces of which Serbia is possessed. In all the Serbian people there is not a single responsible politician who would have accepted for his country any kind of peace whatever before the triumph of the Allies over Germany."

"And this is true not only of those Serbian politicians who are at large. It is also true of the 30 or more Serbian deputies, almost all belonging to the opposition, who are in occupied Serbia, and that despite all the sufferings to which the Serbian people are exposed in our unhappy country. We know our enemies too well for them to be justified in hoping to deceive us.

The German paper's false assertion was probably made with a view to undermining the morale of the Jugoslav population of Austria-Hungary. And that is why I consider it necessary to deny it, although that denial is superfluous for the English public."

FORM ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The English-speaking Union was formally inaugurated on Independence Day. The union, which has its offices in General Buildings, Aldwych, London, has been promoted with the object of uniting the English-speaking peoples in a common bond of comradeship, and the union is at present engaged in providing private hospitality for American soldiers, sailors, and civilian visitors. Members of the union adopt the following pledge: "Believing that the peace of the world and the progress of mankind depend very largely upon the English-speaking democracies, we pledge ourselves to promote by every means in our power a good understanding between the peoples of the British Commonwealth and the United States of America."

THE BRITISH GRAND FLEET AT ITS WORK

Description of Sea Forces That Have Made Possible the Large Allied Armies and Their Equipment on French Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—There is an elbow of road above the Firth of Forth from which the land slopes steeply, and the kindly and familiar landscape of Scotland is suddenly superseded by that wide floor of gray water and the straddle of the vast bridge and, if one should come to it in a fortunate hour, by such a vision of the apparatus of sea-power, the machinery of admiralty, as only Britain, in this time of her destiny, can display.

It is the Grand Fleet, the hammer-head of that vast navy which alone has made war possible and victory sure for Great Britain and her allies. Mile after mile of great and little fighting ships; they lie folded away between low, green capes of pasture, close neighbors to the domesticity of the villages, a visible and plain token of that part which every inhabitant of these islands and of this Empire possesses in the suzerainty of the seas. Their bugles sound faintly across the water to quiet streets ashore; the noise of their traffic floats over the pastures; it is as though they spoke in reassurance to the quiet, secure land which they alone safeguard and maintain.

It is four years since the battle squadrons slipped away to their war station, and the British Navy became suddenly the one decisive and fixed factor in an unstable world. It is good to think that even as Europe at large was startled and aghast at Germany's revelation of what a great, modern army could be and do, so in Berlin there was dismay and astonishment when it became plain that sea-power was, after all, the one solution to the world's new and terrible problems, and that that power, vast and capable of growth, lay in the hands of Britain. It is clearer now, the German appreciation of its truth has evidenced itself in all that spate of phrase-making which culminated in the shibboleth, "Freedom of the seas," and in the outcry against the blockade which tightened around the Central Empires and reduced Germany, the world's second naval power, to the position of an inland state.

The supreme task of the navy has been to make secure on all the seas of the world the transportation of men, matériel and food. Between the date of the declaration of war and June 30, last, the needs of the Allies have involved the carriage by sea of some 20,000,000 men, 2,000,000 animals and about 110,000,000 tons of naval and military stores, cargoes whose vastness and diversity have never been contemplated nor foreseen. The submarine war intensified and waxed to its greatest violence, yet the great work of supply and transportation went forward with never an interruption; there was never a time when the allied path toward the ultimate victory was closed. The navy, which in August, 1914, had comprised warships and auxiliary vessels to a total of 2,500,000 displacement tons, had swelled by June of this year to a sum of 6,500,000; its personnel had grown from 146,000 to nearly 400,000, and of the 20,000,000 men embarked and transported, the total losses due to enemy action up to April 27, 1918, had only reached the relatively trivial figure of 3,282—roughly equal to one lost for each 6000 carried.

The squadrons that fought at Jutland, then the great warships and the lesser craft that fight with them—bear only a part of the burden of the war at sea as it is waged nowadays. With the advent of the unrestricted submarine warfare, the task of the navy to secure our communications across the sea became rapidly systematized; a whole new science of sea warfare had to be mastered in time to meet America's entry into the war, and safeguard the passage of her troops across the Atlantic. These by July 27, had reached a total of well over 1,000,000, of whom about half were transported in British ships, involving the organization of 51 ocean escorts and 393 destroyer escorts, and escort and convoy duties had imposed upon British ships more than 1,250,000 miles of steaming a month. Besides this, the submarine situation called for the ceaseless activities of a whole fleet of patrol and similar vessels, whose work in home waters carries them not less than 6,000,000 miles a month.

America's share in the work of guarding her own transports was prompt and valuable. Up till July 27, 556,195 men had been ferried to Europe in American ships, escorted by 40 ocean escorts of American ships and 325 destroyer escorts.

It is by the figures, the unassailable official figures of miles and tons, that one pins down to reality the tale of the daily miracle, by virtue of which alone Great Britain and her allies live and continue the struggle. That wonder of organization and foresight has its full recognition in Germany; it was, we recall, by the work of the submarine that we were to be starved to submission; the blockade was to make of our island situation the means of our ruin. Our 8,000,000 army (the figure is that cited by General Smuts) was to be cut off from us; America's intervention was to be negligible—she would be sundered from Europe by 2,000 impenetrable miles of water. And the plan at its first showing had in it a real plausibility, a foundation of soundness which convinced all Germany and her allies. It was devised and put into force by men who were masters in their profession, and yet,

though admirals in Germany stand or fall by it, it has failed.

Sir Eric Geddes, speaking in the House of Commons as long ago as Nov. 1, last year, was already able to state: "The general situation of submarine warfare may be demonstrated by the following figures. Since the beginning of the war . . . between 40 and 50 per cent of the German submarines commissioned and operating in the North Sea, Atlantic and Arctic oceans, have been sunk." In March of this year, the First Lord was able to add, "we believe that we and the American forces in home waters have been sinking submarines as fast as they have been built."

The inner truth of the matter was that with the growth of the menace there had occurred also the growth of the navy's measures of defense and attack. While German commanders developed and complicated the new fashion of under-water fighting, the new science of submarine hunting had been studied in Great Britain. And with it had been perfected the system of convoying merchant ships which finally secured to the Allies the "freedom of the seas" which was vital to their purposes and to their chances of victory. It is upon this aspect of the navy's daily work that the figures are particularly illuminating. Taking, for the purposes of comparison, only British steamboats of over 500 tons gross sailing to and from the United Kingdom in the main overseas trades, the period from April to June 1917, before the convoy system was established, saw 54.1 per cent of them sunk by enemy action. For August of the same year when the system was commencing the losses were nearly 4 per cent; but during September to November, when 91.2 per cent of the ships were convoyed, the sinkings had already dropped to 2.11 per cent of the total sailings. The position, however, has still further improved, for the period March to June of this year the losses on the main overseas routes have fallen to 1.23 per cent, 93.8 per cent of the ships being convoyed.

An idea of the immensity of the work is to be gained from the figures of the number of convoys and the ships composing them. Homeward bound sailings on the six great steam routes, the North Atlantic, Gibraltar, Dakar, Sierra Leone, Mediterranean and Rio de Janeiro, from the date of the first sailing on May 24, 1917, numbered 6,521 vessels of all nationalities while ships clearing outward totaled 5,487. To guard them were employed 441 convoys homeward, and 392 outward. In all trades, convoys have been furnished for 61,691 sailings; 373 ships have been lost; showing proportion of losses to sailings in convoys of .61 per cent.

All this has taken place and still goes on with the smooth, unburdening precision of a well-managed railway. Side by side with the policing of the seas of the globe and the shepherding of ships across them, there continues always the great routine of watchfulness and precaution which keeps open the road to the British front. In France, the guarding of British shores, cooperation in the naval operations of our allies in a dozen seas—there were British monitors in the lagoons of Venice firing at the Plaue—mine-laying and trawling, patrol—all the vast, unceasing industry of war, and with the readiness, the razor-edged keenness of training and preparation and the never-flagging hope of battle.

The navy works; stolidly, with all that thoroughness and efficiency which belongs to its great tradition, and is its heritage from its glorious past.

Ships keep the seas month in and month out, knowing the ports of the world only as places at which to coal. Men give themselves ungrudgingly to the long monotony of the lesser work of war—always in that hope! Battle! Some day, when the patient years have achieved their sum of hardship and sacrifice, when the roads of the sea which the navy keeps open are opened for all time, they will come out. And then—Trafalgar again? Who, seeing the men and the ships, can doubt it? But meanwhile, the navy works.

ESTHONIA CONFIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The following telegram has been sent by Dr. Antonius Pilip, the representative of the Estonian Provisional Government in Great Britain, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: "On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of Great Britain's entrance into the war for the defense of justice and world freedom and rights of small nations I beg on behalf of the Estonian Provisional Government to express our sincere admiration for the part played in the war by the British Empire. United Estonia is sure that the Allies, by a speedy victory will break the yoke of Prussian militarism and that as one result the Estonian nation will be liberated from German domination and placed in a position to maintain herself as a permanent neutral and independent state."

From all this it becomes clear how a feeling in favor of an economic alliance with Germany has been created in Austria-Hungary. First and foremost, it is due to political considerations. There is a desire to continue the alliance which has proved such a success in war and the economic alliance.

V. C. RIBAND TO BE RED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The King has approved of the color of the riband of the Victoria Cross being in future the same for all services, the red riband of the Army Victoria Cross being universal for the navy (instead of the blue riband hitherto used), army, and Royal Air Force.

It is by the figures, the unassailable official figures of miles and tons, that one pins down to reality the tale of the daily miracle, by virtue of which alone Great Britain and her allies live and continue the struggle. That wonder of organization and foresight has its full recognition in Germany; it was, we recall, by the work of the submarine that we were to be starved to submission; the blockade was to make of our island situation the means of our ruin. Our 8,000,000 army (the figure is that cited by General Smuts) was to be cut off from us; America's intervention was to be negligible—she would be sundered from Europe by 2,000 impenetrable miles of water. And the plan at its first showing had in it a real plausibility, a foundation of soundness which convinced all Germany and her allies. It was devised and put into force by men who were masters in their profession, and yet,

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EASY CLEANING FLUID

Leaves No Ring Perfectly Removes Wearing Apparel, Linen, Lace, Fur, Velvets, etc. Fancy Shoes and Slippers. White Gray and Brown Leather. Kid or Suede. For sale by high-class Department and Shoe Stores. The Bleeker Co., Makers, Hempstead, N. Y.

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Remember, Armour

MANCHURIAN BORDER CLEAR

Official Dispatch From Tokyo
States Bolshevik Forces Have
Been Driven From Frontier
—Allies in Trans-Baikalia

Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

Coming as it does from several different sources, there is frequently a considerable discrepancy in the news from the Russo-Siberian war theaters. News from a Japanese official source today, however, clears up the situation in the Vladivostok theater to some extent by the announcement that the Bolshevik forces have been definitely driven from the Manchuria frontier and that the Japanese troops and those operating under General Semenoff have just entered Trans-Baikalia. Thus the report from Vladivostok, which arrived yesterday, to the effect that the anti-Bolshevik forces had entered Chita, the capital of Trans-Baikalia was evidently premature.

The most important fact which emerges from the Japanese statement is that the Japanese are now energetically cooperating with the Tzeccho-Slovak forces and are meeting with steady success.

Manchurian Frontier Clear

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Reuter's Agency has received from a Japanese official source details of the latest developments in Trans-Baikalia. The main fact is that the enemy forces have been cleared from the Manchuria frontier and the Japanese and Semenoff armies have just entered Trans-Baikalia.

In response to an urgent appeal of the Tzeccho-Slovak commander at Harbin a portion of the Japanese garrison in South Manchuria was diverted and hastened in the direction of the frontier station of Manchuria for the purpose of sending the earliest possible assistance to the hardy pressed Tzeccho-Slovaks. The Allies' whole object is to place the Vladivostok Tzeccho-Slovaks in a position to relieve their comrades in Trans-Baikalia and the operations of the last few days are the first important step in that direction.

On Aug. 19 Tzeccho-Slovak troops under General Semenoff who had been driven into Chinese territory by the Bolsheviks commenced operations, together with a force of South Manchuria Railway Guards under Lieutenant-General Fujii. The Japanese vanguard reached the frontier station Aug. 22, seized the frontier line to the north of Manchuria and completed its concentration on the 26th. These forces have entered the Baikal province, occupying Dauria on the 24th, Borzia on the 28th and Khadavrel on the 29th.

The main forces are being concentrated at Borzia, an important station on the Russian side of the frontier. On Aug. 28 a body of 100 enemy cavalry, operating at Abazhaid, to the east of the Manchuria station, came into collision with Japanese infantry pickets on the frontier. The Japanese guards went to their aid, and after an hour's action the enemy was driven away to the northeast.

Since Aug. 24, the enemy has made a detour to Matshevskaya and Jarasan, crossing into Chinese territory and destroying railway and telegraph lines. To meet this situation General Fujii dispatched on Aug. 28 a force of infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers to the Dauria region. Infantry forces have also been sent to Jarasan and Matshevskaya.

A Tokyo Dispatch

TOKYO, Japan (Aug. 29)—(By the Associated Press) — Reporting the military operations of the entente allied forces in Siberia an official statement issued today by the Japanese war office says:

The right column of our troops, pursuing the enemy beyond the Ussuri River, halted on Aug. 26 at Medeujiya, ten miles east of Simakoff. Our left column occupied the eminence north of Simakoff. Our center, reaching Simakoff, stopped there.

Our troops were nearly in the same formation on Aug. 27. On that day they were engaged in reconnaissance, repairing the bridge and making other preparations.

Our cavalry and a detachment of General Kalminoff's forces are advancing north through the Ussuri River valley."

Ukrainian Revolt

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The Ukraine revolutionaries on Aug. 11 captured Tzecherhoff and killed the German garrison of 1500, according to the newspaper Izvestia. Later the revolutionaries withdrew. Misanuary fighting was reported in many provinces. The revolutionaries have taken a number of important control over the Baltic coast.

GOVERNOR REAPPOINTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Hon. Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K. C. M. G., Governor of Victoria, Australia, has, at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, accepted the extension of his appointment for one year from February 1919.

MILITARY ATTACHE APPOINTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Brigadier-General Corvisart has been appointed military attaché to the French Embassy and chief of the French Military Mission in England, in place of General Vicomte de la Panouse.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Central News

Paul Milyukoff

Former Russian Foreign Minister who has severed his connection with the Cadet Party

BRITAIN INSISTS ON SATISFACTION

(Continued from page one)

Russian Soviet Government to their respective countries. A guarantee was given by His Majesty's Government that as soon as the British officials were allowed to pass the Russo-Finnish frontier, M. Litvinoff and all the members of his staff should have permission to proceed immediately to Russia.

"We have now learned that a decree was published on Aug. 29 ordering the arrest of all British and French subjects between the ages of 18 and 40, and that British officials have been arrested on trumped up charges of conspiring against the Soviet Government. His Majesty's Government has therefore found it necessary to place M. Litvinoff and the members of his staff under preventive arrest until such time as all British representatives are set at liberty and allowed to proceed to the Finnish frontier free from molestation."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The attack on the British Embassy in Petrograd last Saturday, involving the sacking of the embassy and killing of Captain Cromie, the British attaché, has aroused indignation here. The London morning newspapers denounce the act in the strongest terms and endorse the British Government's action in demanding reparation from the Bolshevik Government under threat of outlawry for members of the Soviet Government should it fail to give complete satisfaction. They assure the government that it will have the support of the nation in enforcing the punishment of the perpetrators.

The Times says that the account of the affair given by the Bolshevik newspaper Pravda shows that it was a considered act of the Bolshevik Government and not a mere outbreak of brigandage.

The Daily Chronicle asks how much longer the Russian people will endure the corrupt and bloodstained tyranny which has ruined once great country and made it a byword of contempt.

According to the Foreign Office's advice, the documents at the embassy were destroyed. It is feared that similar outrages will be committed against the French embassy at Petrograd. Precautionary measures have been taken, the Foreign Office says, and some French soldiers already have arrived at Petrograd. The Bolsheviks are reported to be encouraging the populace to massacre the British and French.

With exception of those separate parts of Russia for which there are treaties, Germany will not support the formation of new independent states in Russian territory. Russia will fight against the Entente troops in northern Russia, and has guaranteed that after they are cleared out, there will be no hindrance of Russian shipping and fishing near the Russian coast.

Germany promises Finland will not attack Russia, while Russia accepts the situation regarding Estonia and Livonia, and renounces sovereignty over them, retaining the right of transit, without taxation, to Reval, Riga and Windau and their free ports and territories.

The treaty stipulates that the destiny of Estonia and Livonia must be settled in accordance with the wishes of the populations.

Germany will evacuate all the Black Sea regions outside the Caucasus after the ratification of the Russo-Ukrainian treaty, and the regions mentioned in the third Ukrainian "Universal" not later than the general peace conference, if the Russo-Ukrainian treaty is not concluded beforehand. She will also evacuate the Rostoff-Voronezh and Taganrog-Rostoff and Taganrog-Kursk railway lines when Russia is willing to take them over for the transport of Russian goods.

While she occupies the Don region Germany will deliver Russia a certain quantity of coal in return for a certain quantity of Bakul oil. Russia agrees to Germany's recognition of Georgia's independence and the Baku district is assured to Russia, while Germany recognizes the warships taken after the ratification of the Brest-Litovsk treaty as Russian property. All financial obligations between Russia and Germany, including payments connected with war prisoners, damage due to disregard of property rights in Russia, inclusive of those created by the nationalization of industrial enterprises up to July 1 are to be calculated as amounting to 6,000,000,000 marks. Of this amount 1,000,000,000 will be paid Germany in goods, while another 1,000,000,000 will be paid by the Ukraine. All civil claims that have

arisen during the war will be settled by an arbitration tribunal whose composition will be defined later.

Free Russia Rally

New York Meeting Addressed by Speakers of Prominence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The terror of the Bolsheviks and the allied help of Russia" was the theme of a meeting in Carnegie Hall on Thursday night, held by the Inter-Party League for the restoration of a free Russia, a union of Russian organizations in this country excepting the Bolsheviks and the monarchists. Speakers were to include Alexis F. Staal, chief attorney of the Moscow Court of Appeals under the Provisional Government; A. A. Boublakov, former commissaire of the Duma; Gen. C. M. Oberoncheff, former military commander in the Kiev district under the Provisional Government; Dr. N. Syrkin, Jewish leader; M. Katz, a Social Revolutionist leader; A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Information Bureau, and Allen Benson, William English Willing and J. G. Phelps Stokes, American minority Socialists.

small proportion of common salt to the charge of the furnace, releases the potash present in the ore and causes it to be volatilized with the emerging gases as potassium chloride. As the result of experiments on a large scale it was estimated that it would be possible to recover 50,000 tons of potash salts per annum from blast furnace dust alone, enough practically to meet the needs of the country. A factory has been erected at Oldbury, near Birmingham, designed to produce 400 to 500 tons of potassium chloride weekly.

NATIONALIST VIEWS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Resolutions of the executive committee, to be submitted to the forthcoming meeting of the general committee of the National Liberal Federation at Manchester, are published. The first resolution declares it the paramount duty of all good citizens to support the effective prosecution of the war, until a just and lasting peace is assured, and expresses the conviction that the establishment of a league of nations is the greatest and most urgent constructive work of the statesmen and peoples of the world.

The next resolution reads: "While recognizing that foreign affairs, and the diplomatic negotiations resulting therefrom, must often be conducted under the seal of secrecy, this committee holds that no treaty involving this nation in the risk of war should be operative until ratified by Parliament."

Another asks the committee to pledge itself to a program embodying the rights of sailors and soldiers, while another reaffirms the Liberal Party's adherence to free trade, adding that, where measures have to be taken to safeguard and maintain home production in special cases, where national security is endangered by dependence on foreign supplies, the resulting profit shall go to the state, and affirming that the question whether any form of economic pressure will be needed after the war, must depend on the peace terms.

Another resolution favors the adoption of the proposals in the Whitley reports, demands a minimum wage for both men and women in every branch

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN LIBERAL POLICY

Resolutions for Coming British Conference Favor Free Trade, Abolition of the House of Lords and of Secret Treaties

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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A resolution regarding Ireland defines Home Rule as the only possible settlement. Other resolutions call for the abolition of the limitations imposed on personal liberty and freedom of speech and of the press, as soon as possible after the restoration of peace, constitutional reforms including the abolition of the House of Lords, and the establishment of a second chamber on the representative basis, a drastic revision of land laws, for the extension of small holdings and the taxation of land values, while a resolution regarding agriculture states that maintenance and development of its prosperity is the prime object of national policy.

A resolution regarding women's questions reads, "This committee, while recognizing that all objects set forth in the accompanying resolutions affect women equally with men, declares its opinion that special measures are needed for the removal of artificial restrictions on their liberties," and proceeds to recommend, in particular, the opening of professions to women on the same conditions as to men, conferment of university degrees and the establishment of equality of sexes in the laws relating to divorce, morals, and other matters.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — M. Crozier, Minister Plenipotentiary, has been appointed temporarily director of the French National Department for Foreign Trade.

Markdown Separate Skirts

Silk Gabardine and Tub Skirts

These materials are always staple, and whether the prices are very much higher next year or not we feel positive such values as these cannot then be duplicated.

Values: 3.00, 5.00, 5.75 to 15.00

1.50 3.50 7.50

SILK SKIRTS of La Jerz, pussy willow, khaki-kool and pongee in sport styles or plain tailored models with pockets and belts. Value 15.00..... 7.50

GABARDINE SKIRTS—about a hundred in white, of unusually fine quality, in very smart sport styles. Values 3.00 to 5.00..... 1.50

MISSES' TUB SKIRTS in novelty styles and fabrics, such as white gabardine with pockets and belts of dainty colored material in tucked squares. These are the balance of our summer stock of wash skirts. Values 5.00 to 5.75..... 3.50

NOTE—Customers will be wise in buying several skirts at these prices.

On Sale Friday, Sept. 6

Satin Dresses

In this much called for material Chandler & Co. have plenty of most attractive models—all showing the careful tailoring not often seen in the less expensive dresses.

Many in the much wanted navy—some are combined with Georgette to match.

Splendid values at

17.50

Georgette and Satin Dress 17.50

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., Near West, Boston

For A Drink At The Evening Meal
there are certain qualities possessed by

INSTANT POSTUM

which make it highly desirable.

Its pure and wholesome composition insures its food value and its agreeable flavor and satisfying qualities make it an ideal meal-time drink.

Among thoughtful people Postum has been a prime favorite for years.

"There's a Reason"

WAR FUND DRIVE PLAN UNEXPECTED

Announcement That Only One Campaign Is to Be Conducted in November Is Received in New York With Regret

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK N.Y.—The announcement that there would be in November a single national drive for funds for the support of the seven recognized war welfare organizations was received with regret in this city by the large number of persons who understand exactly what the war chest scheme means.

It will be recalled that following the announcement some weeks ago that two drives would be conducted by these organizations the Knights of Columbus went on record as opposing this plan and favoring a single drive.

To consider this question, the supreme directors of the Knights of Columbus met in Chicago on Aug. 25. Upon being asked by this bureau what action was taken at this meeting, William P. Larkin, a member of the board, replied:

"We decided to await the decision from Washington, and this decision has just now been announced."

"Did the meeting in Chicago send any communication to President Wilson?" Mr. Larkin was asked.

"I imagine that some communication was sent to Raymond B. Fosdick through the war council of the Knights," was the reply. Mr. Larkin said that so far as he knew, no communication had been sent to the President. He said no communication was received from Mr. Fosdick.

One of the first questions many of the opponents of the war chest scheme asked here was whether they could not contribute their money directly to an individual organization for the purpose of that organization.

This bureau has learned at the offices of the Salvation Army that under the combined drive plan this would not be possible. It is the understanding that all contributions received during the week of the drive will be turned into the general fund for apportionment according to the figures made public by Raymond B. Fosdick. It is also believed that the money received by the individual organizations during a certain period before and after the drive week will be turned into the single fund.

The President's letter caused considerable surprise, especially among those who remembered that only recently it was announced that an agreement had been reached by which there would be two drives, one by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the American Library Association and the War Camp Community Service, this year, and another, early next year, by the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board and the Salvation Army.

Surprise at the President's letter increased when it was recalled that Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty of the Knights of Columbus wrote to the Secretary of War that two drives would be considered as drawing a religious line.

A significant fact is that the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. had practically completed their plans for a \$115,000 drive in November, before the two-drive plan was reported; and that those organizations and the American Library Association and War Camp Community Service were well along with their plans for the four-organization \$123,500,000 drive when the one-drive plan was announced.

This bureau learns that a good deal of the machinery created for the four-organization drive will have to be scrapped and that the rest of it will be arranged to feed into the big drive.

It is evident that those who opposed the single drive plan have simply been hoodwinked into it.

John R. Mott, chief executive of the M.C.A. War Council, has made the following statement:

The President has raised the standard to which every man and woman in the nation can and will fly loyally. This is not to be a M.C.A. campaign, nor a Knights of Columbus campaign, nor a Salvation Army campaign; it is to be a campaign for the men over there in France and in the cantonments on the side and on our brave ships everywhere; a campaign for the maintenance and increase of morale, such Napoleon said is to other factors in war as three to one. The dollars given to the common fund will reach the boys through seven different channels, but every dollar will be made to do a maximum work; no matter what sign is painted on the door of any hut and any mess house, its door will be open every boy equally."

James A. Flaherty, supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus, told this bureau on Thursday that he was not surprised at the announcement of the single drive plan, because he had had all along the propriety of this would be recognized.

Gov. McCall's Comment

Massachusetts Executive Likens Plan to a Religious War Chest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—"Sort of a religious war chest, eh?" is the interrogative comment which Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts, made concerning the combination, or merged, war-fund drive proposed in the interests of the camp activities of the Y.M.C.A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish League, the American Library Association, the War Camp Community Service and the Salvation Army. "Of course, Massachusetts will be found supporting any good war

activity and drive for funds," continued the Governor. "If the merger of the different religious societies has governmental sanction this State undoubtedly will do all that it can to make the campaign a success."

The Governor said that he had little knowledge of the present plans of the War Department as sanctioned by President Wilson, to favor the combining of the "drives" for funds by the Protestant, Jewish and Roman Catholic war camp work enterprises. He said that he would not care to discuss the proposition further without giving the subject much thought, that a merged drive by these different organizations might meet difficulties which separate efforts would not encounter.

In response to the Government's desire for merging the forces of the country in every possible way, the Y.M.C.A. patriotically sets aside its original plans for a separate drive for war funds and will cooperate with the other societies most cordially," said Secretary George W. Mahaffey of the Boston Y.M.C.A. on Thursday.

The secretary said that inasmuch as the war department and the President agreed that a merged drive would be best, the Y.M.C.A. would do its best to make the effort a complete success.

REDUCED SHIPPING OUTPUT EXPLAINED

British Controller States There Is Early Probability of a Smaller Naval Program

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Commenting upon the reduced August output of the British shipbuilding yards, the Shipping Controller states that minor fluctuations, from month to month, are unimportant compared to the general trend of figures. Plans made to increase skilled labor in the yards have been frustrated by events of the past four or five months on the western front, and it has been impossible to provide skilled men for yards in increasing numbers.

However, there is an early probability of a reduction of the present naval program, which will result in the transference of men to merchant work.

By the cooperation of the Admiralty, from which he has received at all times the fullest possible assistance, and in continuance of the policy of his predecessor, he has been able materially to improve the situation in the yards in preparation for an increased output.

The Controller has returned from extended tours of inspection of all the principal shipbuilding centers, and is confident that the foundations are being well and surely laid for an increased output toward the end of the year. He is of the opinion that the output will then improve materially.

This will especially be the case as skilled men are placed at his disposal, enabling the merchant yards to absorb the unskilled men whom today they are unable to place, on account of the lack of skilled men.

Wednesday—The Admiralty announces that the tonnage of merchant vessels completed in the United Kingdom during August was 124,675 gross tons, which compares with 102,660 tons in August, 1917. August was the poorest month since April's total of 111,532 tons. The total tonnage completed for the first eight months of the present year is 1,029,869 tons, against 680,703 tons in the first eight months of 1917. The total for the 12 months to August 31 was 1,512,640 tons.

FRENCH CHAMBER CHEERS ALLIES

Question of the Caillaux Trial to Come Before the Senate on Its Reassembling

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A conference of party leaders and of chairmen of parliamentary commissions is taking place today for discussion on an order in which a variety of questions are to be brought to the notice of the Chamber. So far nothing is known of the intentions of certain groups with regard to the discussion of the interpretation to be placed on the sentence against the former Minister of the Interior, M. Malvy.

L'Humanité, a few days ago, published a list of names of senators who voted for and against the Malvy sentence, with comments that such names should not be forgotten. Such proceeding on the part of the Socialist organ is regarded as distinctly irregular. The Senate does not meet until Sept. 17, when it will at once be faced with the question whether M. Caillaux shall be tried by the Haute Cour, or by court martial.

The Chamber of Deputies reopened today after its recess of several weeks. Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber, addressed in its behalf an eloquent message of gratitude to the victorious armies of the Allies. The members rose and cheered again and again as the speaker referred to "our glorious allies, whose friendship will be dear in peace as in war."

M. Clemenceau reminded the members that they were taking part in events which would rank among the greatest in history.

"The government," he added, "rightly turns to Parliament to ask its aid for the victory planned—we are determined to win the victory of Germany." The Chamber voted that the speeches of M. Clemenceau and M. Deschanel be posted throughout the country. There was only one vote of dissent, that of M. Raffin-Dugens, Socialist, who said that the expense would be useless. This drew strong protests throughout the house.

ATTITUDE OF LABOR CONGRESS ON PEACE

Resolution to Negotiate When France and Belgium Are Free Is Unfair to Russia, Says Seamen's Union Leader

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DERBY, England (Wednesday)—After adopting a resolution, introduced by the General Workers Union for the resumption after war of a 48 hours' working week without reduction of standard rates, the Trade Union Congress today entered upon a discussion of questions arising out of the war, and there was an animated debate on the resolution moved by Mr. J. H. Thomas, reaffirming the Blackpool resolution on war aims, and calling for a statement of the war aims of the Labor and Socialist parties of the Central Powers in reply to the inter-allied Socialists' war aims memorandum.

The resolution urged the government to establish negotiations immediately with the enemy, either voluntarily, or by compulsion, evacuated France and Belgium, and further reaffirmed Congress' belief in the Internationale as the safest guarantee of the world's peace. Mr. Thomas said it was generally agreed that, whatever differences there might be regarding war, there should be no difference in the view that labor should be able not only to mold the terms of peace, but also absolutely to determine those terms. The inter-allied Socialists declaration of war aims, he maintained, held the field as the one scheme providing for a just and lasting peace. Regarding the replies to it, received, he said they would be deceiving themselves if they did not frankly admit they were disappointed with some of them.

Replies from Austria and Bulgaria, however, proved conclusively that the democracies of both countries agreed with the allied labor declarations, but it would be idle to deny that the German Majority Socialists' reply was not satisfactory. Proceeding, he maintained that statesmen and, above all, labor, would be heavily responsible if they did not explore every avenue for arriving at a lasting peace, though the struggle must be maintained until militarism was destroyed. He trusted, he added, the delegates would not make the mistake of tempering their war aims with the color of the war map, and he invited the congress to reaffirm belief in the Internationale by adopting the resolution.

His answer to the critics, he said, was that the Internationale had never been tried, and, when the war was over, the working classes of all countries had got to see that their power and influence was directed at all times to making it impossible for a few people to be responsible for a world carnage.

Will Thorne, who seconded the resolution, acknowledged that it was a compromise, and forestalled the charge that he had been handled by declaring that it was not the case. He was out for boldly smashing military machines, but he said he was not prepared to build up one in Britain, and wanted to see such conditions laid down that there would be a universal cessation of armaments. He was convinced that the German Social Democrats would never table their war aims, but if they replied to the inter-allied memorandum in pamphlet form, he was sure there were channels through which their reply could filter. There must, however, be no international conference, he maintained, until the Labor parties of the Central Empires had tabled their war aims as allied labor had done.

Ben Turner of the Textile Workers frankly supported the resolution as a pacifist, and contended that believers in peace by negotiation were not German. Was it worth while, he asked, losing millions of men, to have revenge? Ben Tillet followed with a vigorous speech, in which he maintained that German trade unionists must be compelled to play the game, and that, when the Allies won the war, they would have done so, not merely for themselves, but for the democracy of Germany.

Havelock Wilson followed with a trenchant criticism of the supporters of the resolution. He criticized Mr. Thomas as an accomplished political "tightrope" speaker, and said he defied any man to know where Mr. Thomas stood regarding the proposal to open negotiations as soon as the enemy evacuated France and Belgium. He asked whether the movers had forgotten there was a country called Russia, and if the political labor statesmen had overlooked the fact, Germany could afford to declare tomorrow, "we will give you back Belgium and the whole of France and make good the damage done, but leave us Russia." In that event, he said, Germany would have secured the greatest victory it could possibly have. Labor statesmen evidently had much to learn. They condemned Prussianism and Kaiserism, but he ventured to say there was not a hair's breadth of difference between them and the Prussian gentlemen they had condemned. Mr. Wilson went on to maintain that the delegates present had no mandate from their members to settle the war aims and declared they were following the German trade unionists' example in ruling from the top and not giving the bottom man a chance. He asked why they were afraid to go to their fellow-workmen and explain their war aims. "The moment Germany clears out of Belgium and France you are prepared to negotiate," he said. "Supposing a burglar came into your house and you invite him packing up your plate, would you invite him to negotiate? It is camouflage from top to bottom."

Some disturbance was evoked when P. G. Ammon of the Postal Workers

made remarks regarding the political probity of Labor ministers, after which Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, largely agreed, he said, with Mr. Havelock Wilson that the resolution was hardly strong enough to go forward, as the congress' considered opinion. On the face of it, it was perfectly clear it represented a good deal of compromise. Nevertheless, he asked Mr. Wilson not to divide the congress, on the ground that, on analysis, he would find there was real value to the allied cause in the resolution. He thought it a matter for rejoicing that a composite committee should have drafted such a resolution, which, he considered, reflected the change that had taken place during the last month in the allied position, which pacifists had maintained was impossible. Pacifists thought Germany invincible, but the Allies, Mr. Roberts declared, would win this year or next, or some other year. As for the passage in the resolution expressing readiness to meet German Socialists when the Germans had been driven out of France and Belgium, Mr. Roberts maintained that the German Socialists could not be met on those terms, because they were part of von Hindenburg's fighting machine. When he challenged the pacifists supporting the resolution to do assist in the prosecution of the war, the pacifists tried to shout Mr. Roberts down, but when the uproar subsided, he continued: "I have opposed all this talk of peace negotiations because I believe it futile, because it encourages the enemy and creates dissatisfaction among our own men. Let us clear our minds of cant in this matter. A league of nations rests on a pious resolution. It must have behind it the sanction of force. You have to win this war and then make all nations into a league to enforce peace."

"Labor congresses," he concluded, "are not necessarily democratic, any more than are Socialists' bodies in other countries."

The resolution was then put and carried with only three dissentents. Before adjourning, the congress passed a further resolution condemning the government's refusal of passports and warning them against affronting organized labor.

Mr. Gompers and Ireland

DERBY, England (Thursday)—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and William Bowen, president of the International Bricklayers' Union, today visited the British Labor Congress which is now in session here. Mr. Gompers spoke at some length, and received an enthusiastic greeting.

After speaking of the complete agreement that existed between the American Government and labor on the subject of the war, he said he did not agree with the old governments of England in their treatment of Ireland.

"My sympathy was with Ireland and is now with the heart of real Ireland," he declared.

He added that after the Boer War, the conquered Boers were found fighting for their mother country and that England should have pledged itself to grant Ireland her just demand for Home Rule.

After telling the Labor Congress what American labor was doing in the war, he said:

"I would not prolong this war one minute longer than is necessary, but I would be unwilling to shorten it one hour if it meant that the military machine was to continue and would bring the next decade into another war."

The Labor Congress presented Mr. Bowen a gold watch and gave Mr. Gompers some silver plate for Mrs. Gompers.

AMERICAN EDITORS IN ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The first of several parts of American editors coming at the invitation of the Ministry of Information to witness for themselves the extent of Great Britain's effort during the fifth year of the war has arrived. The party includes the president of Wisconsin University, Albert Shaw of the Review of Reviews, Mr. Mulcahy of the New York Times, Duncan Clark of the Chicago Evening Post, L. W. Nieman of the Milwaukee Journal, Mark Sullivan of Collier's Weekly, F. W. Kellogg of the San Francisco Call and others.

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EFFECTIVE DRY ZONE MEASURE

Senate Adopts Joint Resolution Giving the President Power to Put in Force Absolute Prohibition in Any Military Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Without a record vote, the Senate on Thursday adopted a joint resolution authorizing the President to designate, at his discretion and without delay, zones where the sale, manufacture and distribution of all intoxicating liquor shall be absolutely prohibited. The joint resolution was introduced by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, and received unanimous support from the prohibition members of the Senate. A proviso similar to the Kellogg resolution is embodied in the Sheppard amendment providing for war prohibition, but this amendment is held up in the Senate because of disagreements over the emergency food stimulation bill.

The Kellogg resolution was immediately sent to the House, which is expected to adopt it without debate. Under the resolution, the President could designate any area, even a state, a barred zone and eliminate the saloon and the brewery at a moment's notice. The language of the resolution is sufficiently wide to enable the President at his discretion to do for the whole country without delay what the Sheppard amendment guarantees on July 1, 1919.

The joint resolution is as follows:

"Provided that the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized and empowered at any time to establish zones of such size as he may deem advisable about coal mines, munition factories, shipbuilding plants and such other plants for war material as may seem to him to require such action, whenever in his opinion the creation of such zones is necessary to or advisable in the proper prosecution of the war and that he is hereby authorized and empowered to prohibit the sale, manufacture and distribution of intoxicating liquors in such zones, and that any violation of the President's regulations in this respect shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than \$1000 or by both fine and imprisonment."

The authors of this resolution expect the President to use to the limit the power conferred upon him to protect the vital war industries of the nation from the demoralizing effects of the saloon. There are volumes of testimony, unimpeachable and authoritative, that the necessity for this course is imperative and urgent. It is not

DIFFICULTIES FOR FRENCH SOCIALISTS

Arrival of American Socialist Delegates With a Policy of Victory First, Produces a Great Impression in France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—French socialism, or the party politics thereof—the two not possessing that measure of affinity and association which might be assumed in some distant spheres—is passing through a difficult and anxious period. There is some talk of schisms. The extreme Right with all the energy, faith and good hope that are being displayed on this wing by the new Quarante Party (or Quarante-en as it is in reality) is, since its most distinguished recruit, M. Albert Thomas, joined hands with M. Alexandre Varenne and the audacious pioneers who are his colleagues) has had the threat of excommunication leveled against it by the Minoritaires who follow M. Jean Longuet, grandson of Karl Marx, and who are now by a certain way of reckoning in the majority.

This threat of exclusion, and the severely condemnatory resolution which the Minoritaires passed at the National Council are really serious things, although the Forty-One smile at them, and remark, as they are entitled to do, that the Minoritaires risk too much, and that they are in no position either by their own capacity, their moral position in regard to the war, or the extent of the support that is behind them in the country, to bear the burden that they have so lightly assumed. "Nous verrons," say the Forty-One, and with them many of the old Majoritaires who do not go so far.

Nothing in the nature of a compromise is possible in the existing circumstances, but efforts are being made at the present time, and in view of the national congress which is to take place in a few weeks, to bring about a better understanding between the two sections; whose differences some insist are more a matter of formulae and vague theories than anything else.

Even M. Albert Thomas himself has said that the differences between the formal resolutions of the various sections at the National Council were much more imaginary or theoretical than real and practical—or words to that effect. But apart from the hint as to the possibility of excommunication by the Minoritaires, who have officially proclaimed it to be "intolerable" that the Forty-One, owing their places in Parliament to Socialist votes and the assistance of the party in general, and being responsible to the party, should behave in the high-handed and free-thinking, independent way they have been doing, in defiance of the most important edicts of Socialist conferences, there have been whispers that it is not impossible that the extreme Right should of its own volition detach itself and set up a new Socialist Party of its own. This is a possibility, but again it is not probable. Wiser counsels will doubtless ultimately prevail.

Socialism in France is a strong, an increasing and a highly intelligent force, which, despite the severe criticisms that are continually laid against it, is a force by no means devoid of value to the State. As France represents among the European nations the most advanced democratic and thorough system of government, so its Socialists are more advanced and a firmer power here than elsewhere. The problem of their future is one of the most interesting and important speculations in French politics and national life. From any schism, a general weakness must inevitably ensue. Leaders of all sections of the party have enough good sense to appreciate this fact and its true significance, and they realize also that the war will not indeed last forever and that with the termination of hostilities and the settlement of peace a high measure of Socialist unity is likely and is indeed certain. If Socialist ideals and theories often find themselves in difficulties and contradictions in war, that cannot be so much the case in peace. For these and other good reasons, those who talk of separations with some hopeful anticipation are likely to be disappointed.

The coincidence of the arrival of the American Socialists in Paris at this juncture is a matter for congratulation in some respects, but as it is said, there is another and very different way of looking at this important circumstance. Shortly after the arrival of the four representatives of the American Social Democratic League, Mr. John Spargo, president, of New York, Mr. Simons of Denver, Mr. Louis Kopelin of Kansas and Mr. Alexander Howard, they were entertained at a banquet by the Majoritaires Socialist deputies. M. Lebas, who is Mayor of Roubalix, presided over this function, at which there were also present some interesting foreign and sympathetic elements, such as Signor Scotti and Signor Pironi, the delegates of the Italian Independent Socialists, Mr. Gaspari, secretary of the Belgian Metal Workers Syndicate, and others. There was much unanimity at this assembly, and in the speeches of Messrs. Lebas, Spargo, Varenne, Albert Thomas, de la Porte, la Chenesas and Compte Morel, the necessity was proclaimed of going on with the war to the point of absolute victory.

That is the keynote of all the discourses and statements made by the American delegation since their arrival in Paris, the necessity of the utter annihilation of German militarism. They have issued a declaration in which they say they believe that the war must be vigorously prosecuted until the allied nations have obtained

a complete military victory over the Central Empires, and, in this way, have overcome the greatest peril that the democracies of the world and international socialism have ever encountered.

They feel that negotiations should now take place with the object of assuring unity of action among the allied Socialists with this object. Such action, they say, is necessary to assist the speedy success of the armies of the allied nations, to advance the cause of social democracy, to protect the interests of the working classes during the war, and to obtain a peace-independent of all imperialism, and one which guarantees the interests of the working classes and its institutions and the existing democratic laws. It is considered that a conference would be the best means of prosecuting these objects, such a conference should be summoned by a special committee consisting of the representatives of each of the allied nations.

They maintain that if conferences or conversations are held by the Socialists of the allied nations with the Socialists of the autocratic enemy countries during the war, the following conditions ought to be officially and publicly signed by the representatives of the said enemy countries, namely,

first, that they should definitely and formally accept in their entirety, as a minimum, the terms of peace approved by the inter-allied Socialist conference held at London which are practically identical with those set forth by President Wilson and approved by the English Prime Minister, vague and indefinite statements agreeing generally with the stipulated terms not to be accepted as satisfactory; secondly, they must, as a condition of their admission to a conference, publicly and formally undertake to work in their own country for the realization of the London program; thirdly, they must openly and effectively repudiate their autocratic governments and prove (a) that they contend against these governments with persistent, systematic and fundamental opposition, (b) that they endeavor to the utmost to impose a democratic policy, a slight opposition in matters of detail, such as a vote against the war credits not to be regarded as a sincere acceptance of these conditions.

This American Socialist manifesto, constructive and original in character as it is, has created a deep impression in Socialist and other circles in France, and is eagerly discussed. The tendency among the Minoritaires is to consider it impractical and as asking from the German Socialists what they cannot possibly give at the present moment in the circumstances in which they find themselves in their own country. Among others it is regarded as opening up new and better possibilities for an international conference.

These are days of declarations and demands. Far from being the least interesting and important in the long manifesto issued from a recent meeting of the Republican Coalition, at which much enthusiasm and unanimity was displayed, especially in denouncing the persecutions of MM. Malvy and Caillaux as being mere political maneuvers, and in condemning a royalist propaganda which is said to be going on extensively among the soldiers at the front, M. Renaudel informing the meeting that the overthrow of the existing régime is being persistently pursued, and that portraits of the Duc d'Orléans with the inscription underneath, "He who will be King of France," are being circulated among the pollicies. "Shall we protect the Republic during the war?" M. Renaudel cried, and there was a unanimous and vociferous reply in the affirmative.

The resolution is a long one, but it is necessary in the important circumstances which exist to quote fully from it. It says that the Republican Coalition demands for the working class organizations and for the national civil servants, the integral application of syndicalist law, and calls for a policy of confidence in the workers to which they are entitled. The Republican Coalition protests against the repressive measures taken by the government against a large number of militant syndicalists following upon the events of last May. It condemns the methods employed in the legal proceedings that have been started against some of them, and protests against the violation of the legal rules in the dismissal from the factories of a large number of militant workers and notably of certain syndicalist delegates.

The manifesto then proceeds to deal with the problem of the Society of Nations, and says that the Republican Coalition, taking note of successive declarations by a large proportion of the statesmen of the Entente, and above all of those of President Wilson, declares that, as the result of the different views of their governing council who resigned in a body. When the views of the party leaders became known a number of Socialist deputies who had been appointed to serve on the commission hastened to send in their resignations to Signor Orlando, among them being Signor Claudio Treves, who has been so closely associated with Signor Turati.

Instead of following suit, however, Signor Turati has sent a letter to the Avanti, the party organ, saying that he considers it an unpardonable mistake, a veritable case of desertion in the face of the enemy, for the representatives of Socialist ideas and proletarian organizations to leave the places assigned to them on any of the state technical and consultative bodies, especially during the war with its consequent paralysis of Parliament and the ordinary political activities. The Avanti publishes the letter with a rather acrid comment. It says that it thinks Signor Turati, whom it describes as being "inclosed in political aristocracy" and as holding the theory that the masses are to be led by a few shepherds, does not yet see that the proletariat has changed and that it wishes policy to be guided by the feelings of the masses and not by compromise with the government.

The incident has occasioned a considerable amount of comment in the press, and several of the chief Rome and Milan papers devote long articles to an analysis of the situation. The proceedings of the Official Socialist Party and its leaders are always the subject of close scrutiny. The Secolo accuses them of admiration for the Bolsheviks, and says that while Orlando is considered an abominable tyrant, Lenin is held to be the personification of tolerance.

WOMEN HELP AT THRESHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The most recently arrived harvesters' excursion from eastern Canada brought more than 200 women who are going to the western prairies to help with the threshing, and to cook for the farmers. The majority of the women are married, and their husbands are fighting overseas.

which remains indispensable to national defense.

Then there is the Caillaux case. The Republican Coalition, in full agreement with the resolution, voted on July 10, by its executive committee in regard to the Caillaux affair, declares that each day that passes makes more odious a preventative detention which has every appearance of a political maneuver; denounces the strange method of procedure, a caricature of justice which consists in making a Caillaux case of all the other cases that are brought to trial without ever making a charge against M. Caillaux in these cases, and without even giving him the opportunity of explaining himself by calling him as witness; denounces the illegalities of which the heads of military justice have been guilty in withholding for several months certain documents favorable to the accused, and bearing on the very facts which are charged against him; and calls upon the government to find at last an appropriate judicial solution to a case that six months of indefatigable and passionate prosecution have not yet established.

Next, the Royalists. The general meeting of the Republican Coalition in the name of the tutelary idea of the equality of all citizens before the law, demands that every act of treason and the like be prosecuted and suppressed, whomsoever the authors may be; and draws the tardy attention of the public authorities to the systematic acts of sabotage against the national defense conducted by M. Leon Daudet and his accomplices, especially in the disorganization of counter-espionage, in impeding the most useful agents, and in favoring the enemy by the revelation of documents discovered by the French services. Moreover, the Republican Coalition invites the Republican majority in the Chamber to state what it proposes to do to protect the public against the Royalist schemes which are revealed, among other ways, by the scandal of the postal control and by the direct propaganda for the reestablishment of the throne. With that the manifesto ends.

Not so long ago it was complained against various parties that they had no definite programs. There are murmurings now that the crop of summer programs becomes an embarrassment.

OFFICIAL SOCIALIST DIFFERS FROM PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Signor Turati's attitude has been such upon several occasions as to make the difference which has arisen between him and the present directors of the Official Socialist Party less a matter of surprise than it would otherwise have been. Especially noteworthy was his patriotic speech in the Chamber during the last session of Parliament when the news came of the beginning of the Austrian offensive. The other Socialists applauded at the time, but shortly after, so it is said, the government body passed an order of the day which the censor would not admit for publication. However that may be, it seems clear that there is a definite divergence of view between Signor Turati and the party directors at the present time.

These have made it known that they do not consider it advisable that members of the party should serve on the commission appointed to consider the problems connected with the post-war period and the transition from a state of war to a state of peace, and a recent meeting of the national council of the Confederation of Labor expressed its agreement with this attitude, in spite of the different views of their governing council who resigned in a body.

On the other hand, purely fiscal duties are to remain; but also in this direction a reduction is desired. This free list and these reductions necessitate uniformity in the foreign customs of both countries, i.e., a system of equally high rates will exist in Germany and Austria. Such is the object of tariff reform for the present. It seems hardly possible, however, to doubt that both sides look further ahead, and regard the present goal as an intermediate stage, beyond which lies a customs agreement or a customs union. But this very fact is the reason why additional precautions should be taken before entering on the initial stage.

Such facts are not calculated to strengthen the trust of our industrial circles in the conduct of economic matters by the Imperial Government, nor to offer solid support for our negotiators leaving for Vienna, but rather confirm the suspicion that commercial circles will be left in the dark until confronted with accomplished facts. Purely economic considerations do not lend the question the significance which our official circles put upon it. Some 10 per cent of our

PRESS CRITICISM OF GERMANY'S TREATY

Unfavorable Comment Made on Secrecy of Negotiations for Economic Agreement With the Austro-Hungarian Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Die Kölnerische Zeitung has published the following expression of opinion on the Austro-German economic alliance:

It is most regrettable that we are left to guess at what the Imperial Government is doing in connection with the customs and general commercial settlement with Austria-Hungary, but it is at the same time characteristic of the way in which important matters are dealt with in this country. Hitherto everything has been done behind the closed doors of official council chambers. No adequate evidence has been given by the representative industrial and commercial bodies concerned for the purpose. What has been done in this way by the Imperial Economy Office or the Foreign Office by inviting the collaboration of individual members of both parties has been omitted. Finally, equal consideration must be given to the traffic conditions between the two countries. It is possible that uniformity and long-term agreements in the freight rates between the parties would go further toward establishing the desired connection than a change in the customs policy; but it is a fact that hitherto the Austrian railway tariff policy has not been favorable to Germany. An improvement here, and an alliance with the German policy, would certainly be an advantage, and would go far to establish economic traffic. The same holds good for the canalization of the Danube and the development of its traffic. These, then, are tasks which are not to be accomplished at once without recourse to agitation, but which might turn out to be the source of mutual benefit. This is well known in our industrial circles, and it is incomprehensible that the government has not set about solving the problem of establishing an economic alliance by dealing with these obviously essential matters, instead of contemplating reformation of our entire commercial policy, with all the endless political and economic results involved in such a project.

Regarded once more from a purely economic standpoint, the proposed reform should it ever come to pass, does not offer grounds for any great expectations. The gist of this reform, as at present contemplated, is a reduction in the customs on both sides, and a free list for a series of articles. On the other hand, purely fiscal duties are to remain; but also in this direction a reduction is desired. This free list and these reductions necessitate uniformity in the foreign customs of both countries, i.e., a system of equally high rates will exist in Germany and Austria. Such is the object of tariff reform for the present. It seems hardly possible, however, to doubt that both sides look further ahead, and regard the present goal as an intermediate stage, beyond which lies a customs agreement or a customs union. But this very fact is the reason why additional precautions should be taken before entering on the initial stage.

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Instead of following suit, however, Signor Turati has sent a letter to the Avanti, the party organ, saying that he considers it an unpardonable mistake, a veritable case of desertion in the face of the enemy, for the representatives of Socialist ideas and proletarian organizations to leave the places assigned to them on any of the state technical and consultative bodies, especially during the war with its consequent paralysis of Parliament and the ordinary political activities. The Avanti publishes the letter with a rather acrid comment. It says that it thinks Signor Turati, whom it describes as being "inclosed in political aristocracy" and as holding the theory that the masses are to be led by a few shepherds, does not yet see that the proletariat has changed and that it wishes policy to be guided by the feelings of the masses and not by compromise with the government.

The incident has occasioned a considerable amount of comment in the press, and several of the chief Rome and Milan papers devote long articles to an analysis of the situation. The proceedings of the Official Socialist Party and its leaders are always the subject of close scrutiny. The Secolo accuses them of admiration for the Bolsheviks, and says that while Orlando is considered an abominable tyrant, Lenin is held to be the personification of tolerance.

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foreign trade was in favor of Austria before the war, and a considerable portion of it came under the so-called transit trade, especially for the trade between us and Russia, where Austria served as an intermediary. It therefore lies with Germany to see that no short-sighted preference of Austria should prejudice our much larger trading interests with other countries. Even the reminder that a closer customs connection or even a tariff union of German foreign trade with the Danube monarchy would lead to a radical extension, cannot make this warning less severe, for if the receptive possibilities of Austria-Hungary were limited before the war they will be seriously diminished afterwards. There are also other facts of a general nature to be considered in this connection.

The Austrian currency, for instance, is much below ours in value. This means a burden being placed on our export to Austria-Hungary, and also that a premium is put on the export of Austro-Hungarian products to Germany. The introduction of a customs union, would only accentuate this difference, and Germany alone would suffer. The same result, however, attends a closer customs connection by means of mutual rate reductions. It would appear that all consideration of the financial duties of both parties has been omitted.

Finally, equal consideration must be given to the traffic conditions between the two countries. It is possible that uniformity and long-term agreements in the freight rates between the parties would go further toward establishing the desired connection than a change in the customs policy; but it is a fact that hitherto the Austrian railway tariff policy has not been favorable to Germany. An improvement here, and an alliance with the German policy, would certainly be an advantage, and would go far to establish economic traffic. The same holds good for the canalization of the Danube and the development of its traffic. These, then, are tasks which are not to be accomplished at once without recourse to agitation, but which might turn out to be the source of mutual benefit. This is well known in our industrial circles, and it is incomprehensible that the government has not set about solving the problem of establishing an economic alliance by dealing with these obviously essential matters, instead of contemplating reformation of our entire commercial policy, with all the endless political and economic results involved in such a project.

The British Medical Association agreed to the judge's findings but asked that the higher, peace, payment be introduced immediately on condition that no charge should be made for soldiers and their dependents. They also insisted that the medical institutes, formed by the Friendly Societies to meet the conditions arising from the doctors' strike, be abolished.

On the other hand, the Friendly Societies, while accepting the terms of Judge Wasley's report, pointed out that at the outset of the war the British Medical Association had forced the Friendly Societies to pay for the soldiers, and had taken £30,000 for men at the front. The societies preferred to continue meeting this cost rather than allow the doctors to say that they had attended the soldiers without charge. As far as the Medical Institutes were concerned, the Friendly Societies Association had no control over them in respect to the individual lodges. Mr. C. Knight, secretary of the Friendly Societies Association, said that it would probably

not be necessary to increase the payment to the Friendly Societies, but that it would be necessary to increase the payment to the medical institutes, formed by the Friendly Societies to meet the conditions arising from the doctors' strike, be abolished.

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CINCINNATI

BANK OF FRANCE'S PRIVILEGE RENEWED

Socialists Oppose 25 Years' Provision, Claiming That Country's Policy Will Be Compromised Too Long Thereby

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The public is now able to congratulate itself upon two facts; the first, that the bill for the renewal of the privileges of the Bank of France has passed the Chamber and will certainly go through the Senate without any difficulty; and the second, that by this circumstance the discussions in Parliament and the columns of the newspapers have been freed from an incubus which had become very wearying and irritating and which had seemed for some time past to be almost purposeless.

Months have passed since these discussions were first opened, and it then seemed, despite the prompt and firm opposition raised against the measure by the Socialists, that there would be no undue delay in getting it passed. But it is the fact that never, since the beginning of the war, has any governmental project occupied the attention of the Chamber for anything like the length of time that this one has, and never have so many leading articles traversed all the facts of the case and the arguments applicable to them. Almost every week, and sometimes two or three times a week, there have been these discussions and articles, and the entire subject has become something of a nuisance. For that fact the Socialists are blamed. Almost alone they have furnished the serious opposition, and they continued it to the end, being, in fact, more antagonistic and even violent at the finish than ever before. They have seemed to see in this bill an establishment of class and moneyed privilege which is a menace to their ideals, and they have fought it on the general scheme and in its almost every detail, producing amendments in great profusion.

The bill is simply one for the renewal of the bank's privileges in handling the currency and other matters for a further period of 25 years, and for the conclusion of an agreement between the State and the bank as to the terms upon which these privileges are to be granted during this period.

One of the most important debates upon the subject took place recently on the general question when M. Maglande proposed that the period of the renewal of the privilege should not exceed 15 years, which was voted down by 240 to 170. Following upon this, M. Barthé immediately proposed an amendment to the effect that a measure passed by Parliament before the end of 1929 might terminate the agreement or cause it to be modified. In the debate that ensued upon this proposal M. Albert Thomas, who has preserved a careful attitude upon the subject, although in accord with the Socialist views, took occasion to deal with various pronouncements that the Finance Minister, M. Klotz, had made upon the subject, and asked if it could be regarded as imprudent, if they were to renew provisionally these privileges for another 25 years, that they should leave the door open for a revision at a future date when the economic development of the country might render it necessary. To this M. Klotz answered that the bank had fulfilled its duties and responsibilities most admirably during the war, and the Socialists themselves had praised its work. If the proposed amendment was then presented to the President of the Chamber. It is the rule that such a demand must be signed by 50 deputies, all of whom must be present; but on their names being called it was discovered that there were only 45 of them present and so the request fell through. A hubbub ensued, and then when the Chamber was proceeding to the vote, somebody discovered that there was an insufficient number of deputies present, and the sitting had to be suspended for a quarter of an hour for the Chamber to be brought up to the necessary strength. The amendment was then defeated by 328 votes to 173. This is a sample of the difficulties with which this measure has had to contend during all these months.

At last there came a final day when it seemed that every point had been debated and that nothing remained but the judgment of the Chamber, which was a foregone conclusion. But up to this last, there were more protests and more amendments. One critic of the proceedings says: "It will be a stupefying thing for the historians of the future to have to set down that, at one of the most tragic periods in French history, when it was important for the safety of the country that nothing should hinder its moral and material forces on which the French resistance depended, a minority directed the most violent and unjust attacks against an institution which could furnish a guarantee for the future, more than a century of blameless service in the past, an institution which has done the greatest honor to France, the majority all the time being assured of defeating this minority merely by silence. It appears superfluous," continued this critic, "to say that today the number of hours that have been foolishly wasted in belittling the services rendered by the bank to the country and the State; but the bank need pay no regard to the judg-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Forty-Second Street, New York, looking west from the Public Library

ON NAMING STREETS BY NUMBERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

ments passed upon it as the result of political passion since it has been and remains the powerful instrument which sustains the national credit."

In the last scene of all in this long series of debates, M. Vincent Auriol rose to put in a general documentary protest officially on behalf of the Socialist Party, whose organ on the following day said that this document ought to be circulated by hundreds of thousands and even millions of copies. One of the chief features of this protest was that Parliament had no right to enter into such a contract and that it might be repudiated in the future. It ran: "We proclaim henceforth for our immediate or distant successors the right to determine freely as to their action. In refusing our consent to your bill which sacrifices the national interest and compromises the future, we formally declare to future legislators their absolute right to disregard or to revise, in the full exercise of their authority, a convention which, in the ignorance of the moment, yields to a financial group for a quarter of a century the credit and the life itself of the country."

Against this vehement declaration, it was argued that if the opponents of the measure were to have their way, the credit of the country would be precarious from day to day, and it would be fatal to the national interests. The ways of the children of the New World have often puzzled the children of the Old World, and not least among these ways so puzzling to foreigners is the American practice of designating a city's thoroughfares by numbers instead of by names.

"A number," says the foreigner, "means nothing. It is anonymous. I should think it would be most confusing. How can you tell an avenue called 'Five' from an avenue called 'Three,' or a street called 'Forty-Two' from one called 'Eighteen'?" To such an outburst an American can only answer with a smile of amusement. Fancy anyone mistaking the stately elegance of Fifth Avenue for the exotic squalor of Third, the brilliant, unceasing activity that belongs to Forty-Second Street alone for the quaint aspect of decades gone by that clings to Eighteenth Street and the Gramercy Park section! Indeed, the thoroughfares of New York have, on the strength of their own potent individuality, triumphed over the anonymity of numbers. The mere mention of the number by which they go and which they have more than raised to the dignity of a name evokes as vivid a picture as does the mention of Tralfalgar Square and Rue de Rivoli.

Those he was addressing were democrats and the soldiers of right, he said. They had come to France because they had understood that so long as there was a predatory nation which was preparing aggressions there would be no peace in the world for free men, and because they knew that the destruction of German militarism was necessary. In conclusion M. Viviani paid a tribute to the hospitality of Switzerland who had received the suffering sons of France.

UNITED STATES SPENT \$1,805,513,000 IN AUGUST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States Government expenses in August were at the rate of more than \$40,446 a minute, reaching the total of \$1,805,513,000, and exceeding by more than \$200,000,000 the highest previous monthly record of expense since the war began. Of the total \$1,524,901,000 went for the upkeep of the army and navy, ship and airplane construction and other direct war expense.

LIBERTY BONDS NOT TAXABLE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

DES MOINES, Ia.—Liberty bonds are not taxable by city, county or state, Martin J. Wade, federal judge, ruled here on Wednesday. The opinion was handed down in a case brought against the city of Des Moines, which levied a tax against bonds held by a banking company.

NEW SCRIP TICKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There will be placed on sale on Sept. 15, at the different ticket offices throughout the country, a \$15 scrip book, to be sold for \$16.20, including the war tax. This book is identical in all features except price with the \$30 book that went on sale on Aug. 20.

SWISS VOLUNTEERS HONORED IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The anniversary of the foundation of the Swiss Confederation was made the occasion of a banquet organized by "L'Œuvre en faveur des Volontaires Suisses combattant en France." More than 300 Swiss volunteers were present as well as a number of the members of the Swiss colony in Paris. Near M. Mange, the president of the committee, sat M. Georges Leygue, Minister for the Navy, M. Viviani and Commandant Ducasiński, representing M. Clemenceau, and a number of other well-known Swiss and French personages. In the course of his speech M. Viviani

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SUPPRESSED BOOK GIVEN TO PUBLIC

"The Near East From Within,"
by a German Secret Agent,
Reveals the Duplicity and Intrigues of Emperor William II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
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NEW YORK, N. Y.—Perhaps the most striking thing about the diary of Prince Lichnowsky is its self-revelation. While it simply confirms what most people believed about these momentous events, it reveals a German of rank whose soul revolts against the hypocrisy of the Potsdam ring. Signs are not lacking of others who disapprove of the Kaiser's intrigues, and seek to clear their consciences by confession. Such a one is the writer of "The Near East from Within," by a German secret agent.

This remarkable book was published in England by Cassell & Co., in 1915. Early in the following year, it was printed by Funk & Wagnalls of New York City, but was never copyrighted. Suddenly, no copies were to be had. Five booksellers advertised for it. In reply to an order from the Boston Public Library, Funk & Wagnalls wrote on May 18, 1916: "This book is entirely out of print, and has been for the last two months, and is not to be reprinted, the plates having been destroyed." It was rumored that the whole edition had been suppressed, bought up by German agents. Strange to tell, these agents not only succeeded in suppressing the book, but left behind them the impression that the British Government had desired its suppression, and that the State Department of the United States, for that reason, objected to its republication.

The truth of this matter has only recently transpired, and the book was reprinted by E. P. Dutton & Co., of New York.

The author, evidently a person of high rank, spent his time for 20 years in the "by-paths of European politics . . . often trusted with matters of diplomatic moment. A political agent enjoys more freedom than does a diplomatist. At times he is intrusted with matters too secret for the regular diplomatist, and has every opportunity to discover the underlying current of events."

The book puts great emphasis on the fact that the war was premeditated; that its great object was the possession of the Suez Canal and the crushing of England. Egypt was to be ruled by Enver Pasha and the canal managed by Germany. To this end the Kaiser intrigued with the Khedive of Egypt and got him to bring away the plans of the Suez Canal, unknown to Lord Kitchener. He corresponded with the Sheikh ul Islam and encouraged him to declare a "Holy War" which he expected to involve all the Moslem subjects of England and Russia. He also sought the friendship of the Sheikh of the Howling Dervishes, and poured German gold into all their coffers.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS = GENERAL NEWS

SECOND CONTEST OF WORLD SERIES

Boston Red Sox Out to Make It Two Straight Victories for the American League by Winning the Second Game

STANDING OF CLUBS

Won Lost P.C.
Boston Americans 1 0 1,000
Chicago Nationals 0 1 .000

CHICAGO, Ill.—With the first game safely tucked away as a victory, the Boston Red Sox are out to make it two straight victories for the American League by defeating the Chicago Nationals in the second game of the World Series at Comiskey Park this afternoon. Boston won the first game Thursday afternoon by a score of 1 to 0. It was a finely played contest, with Ruth of Boston and Vaughn of Chicago the opposing boxmen.

Ruth was found for six singles while the Boston batsmen made only five off Vaughn; but the Red Sox made theirs count in the run column as they put across two hits in the fourth inning after Shean had received a base on balls, which gave the American League champions the only run of the game.

Both teams gave their pitchers fine support in the field, not a slip-up being charged against either, and Scott made an especially brilliant play on Vaughn's hit in the seventh inning. The game by innings follows:

FIRST INNING

BOSTON—Hooper was out. Merkle to Vaughn. Shean singled to right field, but was forced at second when Strunk hit to Deal, who threw to Pick. Strunk was thrown out at second trying to steal, Killifer to Hollocher. One hit, no runs.

CHICAGO—Flack struck out. Hollocher was thrown out, Shean to McInnis. Mann singled over Shean's head. Paskert singled to left field, Mann going to third, and Paskert to second on the throw in. Merkle was given a base on balls and Pick flied out to Whiteman. Two hits, no runs.

SECOND INNING

BOSTON—Whiteman singled to center. McInnis sacrificed to right field, but was forced at second when Strunk hit to Deal, who threw to Pick. Strunk was thrown out at second trying to steal, Killifer to Hollocher. One hit, no runs.

CHICAGO—Flack struck out. Hollocher was thrown out, Shean to McInnis. Mann singled over Shean's head. Paskert singled to left field, Mann going to third, and Paskert to second on the throw in. Merkle was given a base on balls and Pick flied out to Whiteman. Two hits, no runs.

THIRD INNING

BOSTON—Agnew flied out to Killifer. Ruth flied out to Paskert. Hooper singled to left field, but was out trying to steal second, Killifer to Hollocher. One hit, no runs.

CHICAGO—Flack singled to center. Hollocher sacrificed him to second, Thomas to McInnis. Mann was out, Shean to McInnis. Flack going to third. Paskert was out, Scott to McInnis. One hit, no runs.

FOURTH INNING

BOSTON—Shean was given a base on balls. Strunk was out on a fly to Vaughn. Whiteman singled to left. Shean going to second. McInnis singled to left scoring Shean. Whiteman going to second. Scott flied out to Deal and Thomas struck out. Two hits, one run.

CHICAGO—Merkle was out on a fly to Hooper. Pick struck out. Deal flied out to Hooper. No hits, no runs.

FIFTH INNING

BOSTON—Agnew out, Deal to Merkle. Ruth struck out and Hooper was out, Vaughn to Merkle. No hits, no runs.

CHICAGO—Killifer flied out to Whiteman. Vaughn struck out. Flack was hit by a pitched ball. Hollocher flied out to Strunk. No hits, no runs.

SIXTH INNING

BOSTON—Shean struck out. Strunk was out, Vaughn to Merkle, and Whiteman flied out to Flack. No hits, no runs.

CHICAGO—Mann flied out to Hooper. Paskert singled to center and went to second on a single by Merkle. Pick was out to McInnis unassisted. Paskert going to third and Merkle to second. Deal flied out to Whiteman. Two hits, no runs.

SEVENTH INNING

BOSTON—McInnis flied out to Paskert. Scott out, Hollocher to Merkle, and Thomas struck out. No hits, no runs.

CHICAGO—Killifer flied out to Strunk. Vaughn out, Scott to McInnis, and Flack out the same way. No hits, no runs.

EIGHTH INNING

BOSTON—Agnew out. Deal to Merkle. Ruth struck out and Hooper was out, Pick to Merkle. No hits, no runs.

CHICAGO—Hollocher out, McInnis unassisted. Mann flied out to White and Paskert struck out. No hits, no runs.

NINTH INNING

BOSTON—Shean was given a base on balls. Strunk sacrificed him to second, Vaughn to Merkle. Whiteman struck out. McInnis was given a base on balls. Scott was out Vaughn to Merkle. No hits, no runs.

CHICAGO—Merkle flied out to Whiteman. O'Farrell batted for Pick and was out on a fly to Thomas. Deal beat out an infield hit and McCabe ran for him. Killifer flied out to Hooper. No hits, no runs.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

BALTIMORE, Md.—San Francisco was selected as the place for holding the 1918 national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans by the delegates of the organization, at their annual reunion here Thursday.

SCORE OF FIRST GAME IN 1918 WORLD SERIES

BOSTON AMERICANS

| | ab | r | l | tb | po | a |
|--------------|----|---|---|----|----|---|
| Hooper, rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Deals, ss | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Strunk, cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Whiteman, lf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| McInnis, 1b | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Scott, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Thomas, 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Agnaw, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ruth, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Totals | 28 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 11 | 0 |

CHICAGO NATIONALS

| | ab | r | l | tb | po | a |
|---------------|----|---|---|----|----|----|
| Flack, rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Hollocher, ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Strunk, cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Merkle, 1b | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Paskert, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Deal, 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Killifer, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| Vaughn, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 11 |
| O'Farrell | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 32 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 27 | 20 |

*Batted for Pick in the ninth. McCabe ran for Deal in the ninth.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E. Boston 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 Chicago 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 6 0

Sacrifice hits—McInnis, Strunk, Hollocher. Bases on balls—By Ruth 1, by Vaughn 3. Struck out—By Ruth 4; by Vaughn 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Ruth. Flack. Hits—Off Ruth 6; off Vaughn 5. Umpires—O'Day behind the plate; Hildebrand on first base; Klein on second base. Owens on third base.

HORNER AND SHEA STARS OF MEET

Former University of Michigan and University of Pittsburgh Athletes Do Good Work at Tech Aviation School Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Athletic competition continues to furnish some interesting features for the men who are attending the naval aviation school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and some of the performances are very good. There are one or two athletes there who have made names for themselves in inter-collegiate and national circles, and their performances are keenly watched by other students.

In this week's competition, Joseph Horner Jr., former captain of the University of Michigan track team, and inter-collegiate shot-putting champion in 1910 and 1911, and F. J. Shea, University of Pittsburgh inter-collegiate 440-yard dash champion, were the stars of the meet. Horner won the sprint with a performance of 48 ft. 5 in., and finished third in the obstacle race.

An inkling of the heavy inroads which have been made in rowing circles by enlistments and the draft is had in the qualifications for the four-oared gig event. The officials have decided in advance that if less than three crews enter for this race, it will be changed to a pair-oared gig race. This means that there is some doubt among the clubs as to their ability to nominate full crews.

The boathouses of the Nonpareil and Union boat clubs will be open for the day to all oarsmen and followers of the sport.

REVERE LINART IS WINNER AT REVERE

REVERE, Mass.—Victor Linart is today regarded as the best professional long-distance bicycle rider here, following his victory over George Wiley, Frank Corry, Elmer Collins and Vincent Madonna, in the World's Cycling Derby of 100 kilometers at the Revere Beach track.

Linart started out to win, and at 20 miles appeared to be a sure winner. He rode splendidly, and while Wiley did his utmost to hold the Belgian, he could not keep up with the speed he showed, and was forced to finish over half a mile behind the winner. Corry finished about two miles behind Linart.

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MANY WOMEN RUN FOR KANSAS OFFICES

War Conditions Bring Out Unusually Large Number and a Woman Superintendent of Education Is Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA Kan.—More women are running for state and county offices in Kansas this year than in any previous election. The State is certain to have a woman as superintendent of public instruction. While it is not the first time that women have made a contest for this position, it will be the first time for one to hold it. Miss Lizzie Wooster is the Republican candidate, Mrs. Cora G. Lewis the Democratic candidate and Miss Ella Baldwin Stokes is the Socialist candidate.

Miss Wooster defeated W. D. Ross, the present incumbent, for the Republican nomination. She is schoolteacher and author of numerous textbooks used in the schools of several states. Mrs. Lewis is an editor and for some years was a member of the State Board of Administration. Miss Stokes is a school-teacher.

The Democrats nominated Mrs. Caroline Drennen for State Treasurer and the Socialists put two women on the state ticket in addition to Miss Stokes. Sarah C. Scovell is candidate for Secretary of State and Mrs. L. G. Michels is candidate for State Treasurer.

The Socialists have a woman candidate for United States senator, Dr. Eva Harding of Topeka, and two candidates for Congress, Gertrude Crumb Harman in the second district and Mrs. Clyde C. Jeffries in the seventh.

For 10 years a majority of the county superintendents of public instruction have been women. While the reports of the nominations are not complete, the indications are that between 70 and 80 per cent of the county superintendents in the State next year will be women. There are many more candidates for probate judge, county treasurer, county clerks, and clerks of the district court this year than in any previous year. There are no women candidates for sheriff. In many cases the women who are running are the wives of men who are now in the war. The husbands did not resign their offices but simply appointed their wives as chief deputies and turned the offices over to them.

In many other cases women ran for the county nominations on all the tickets against men and won out in numerous instances purely on the proposition that the men who wanted the offices ought to be in the war instead of running for offices which the women could fill just as well as the men.

Kansas has taken quite favorably to women candidates for local offices for some years, except in a few of the counties where politics is regarded as of more importance than public service. The women officeholders as a rule forget politics as soon as they are inducted into office and discharge their duties efficiently.

Wisconsin Race Close

Roy P. Wilcox Retains His Lead Over Governor Philipp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—In their efforts to clear the congressional delegation of men who opposed declaration of war on Germany and essential administration measures, both before and after war was declared, the voters have retired three veteran representatives. Henry A. Cooper, after 24 years of service in the House, falls of nomination in the Republican primary in the first district. John M. Nelson is defeated in the third after 12 years of service and William J. Cary in the fourth, after 12 years of service. Cooper and Nelson are known as LaFollette men. W. H. Staffor in the fifth district, E. E. Brown in the eighth, and J. A. Frear in the tenth, all of whom have been under fire because of their records, won renominations. Edward Voigt in the second and J. J. Esch in the seventh district, both with records regarded as unsatisfactory, were renominated by Republicans without opposition. In the sixth and eleventh districts, where vacancies were existing prior to the primary, loyal candidates were named. In the fifth district, comprising half of Milwaukee, Victor Berger, Socialist, indicated under the Espionage Act, polled over 8000 votes.

Roy P. Wilcox, loyalty candidate for Republican nomination for Governor, retains his lead over Governor Philipp, but the race is very close.

COLLEGES TO AID IN CAMP TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 400 colleges have responded to the War Department's call for cooperation in training the new branch of the army, the students army training corps. Plans are being made to convert fraternity houses and dormitories into barracks for the period of the war to meet this new emergency of training boys of 18 years and over in institutions used as cantonments.

The S. A. T. C. has two branches, the collegiate, to which men qualified by high school graduation are eligible, and the vocational section, to which grammar school graduates are eligible. Recruits will be procured by voluntary induction. Student-soldiers will not be in a deferred class, but will be on active duty and on private's pay. High school graduates are urged to enroll in colleges this month, to await induction upon application in October.

OFFICIAL CONTROL OF WHEAT EXPORT

OTTAWA, Ont.—The government will assume control of the purchase of and sale of Canadian wheat for export instead of following last year's plan of having all wheat for exports purchased by the export company of England. It was announced yesterday. The new arrangement provides a fixed price for the current crop. Purchase for internal demands will again be thrown open to dealers and shippers as before the war. The government will apportion distribution for export and domestic milling and allot tonnage to move.

ROY P. WILCOX, loyalty candidate for Republican nomination for Governor, retains his lead over Governor Philipp, but the race is very close.

Controversy in California

Republicans and Democrats Divided on Ralph Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The California political controversy caused by the fact that the Democratic Party is apparently without a candidate for Governor at the coming election, continues. This situation was brought about by the fact that James Ralph Jr., a registered Republican who tried for both the Republican and Democratic nominations, lost the Republican and gained the Democratic endorsement, the primary law declaring that a candidate who does not receive the nomination of his own party cannot be the candidate of another party.

The movement to put Mr. Ralph at the head of the Democratic ticket gains headway, the main argument being that a primary law practically disfranchising a great party, and defying the popular will as expressed to the primary, is unconstitutional. On the other hand, the effort to

MEMORY OF FRENCH GENERAL HONORED

People of the United States Pay Tribute to Lafayette and Join in Celebration of Anniversary of First Battle of the Marne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The deep friendship felt by all her allies for France and the full significance of the first battle of the Marne are symbolized today in celebrations by various cities of the United States of Lafayette-Marne day. There are three features of the celebration in this city, and the list of guests shows that each nation among the Allies is paying tribute to the French republic.

At 11 o'clock, Alton B. Parker will preside at a meeting held at the Lafayette monument in Union Square.

At 3 in the afternoon, the French Ambassador will be guest of honor at exercises in City Hall.

Theodore Roosevelt will speak and John J. Chapman will recite a specially written poem. Guests will include Rear-Admiral Usher, U. S. N., Brigadier-General Bingham, U. S. A., General Vidal, who fought in the first Battle of the Marne; Admiral Grout, chief of French naval forces in American waters; Brigadier-General Kenyon of the British Army, Commander Wells of the royal navy, General Guglielotti of the Italian Army, Major Osterrieth of the Belgian Army, Professor Masaryk, president of the Czech-Slovak National Council, Captain Hurban of the Czech-Slovak Army, Sir Henry Babington Smith, acting British high commissioner; the Japanese consul-general and the French consul-general.

French blue-jackets and American soldiers will form guards of honor.

The women's national committee of the American Defense Society will hold a children's fete in Central Park.

The speaker will be Lieut. Adrien de Bachmann, of the French high commission.

BOSTON, Mass.—Various civic and patriotic organizations have made plans for observing Lafayette Day and celebrating the anniversary of the first battle of the Marne, the struggle in which Marshal Joffre won fame by keeping the German Army out of Paris. At Faneuil Hall the city program will be conducted on Friday night. John L. Bates, former Governor of Massachusetts, will preside while Mayor Andrew J. Peters and other dignitaries will be present.

At the Naval Service Club, located in down-town Boston, Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commander of the first United States naval district, and Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, are to be present at patriotic exercises in the afternoon. About 300 men from the warships are to participate. The Massachusetts Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America will observe the occasion at the Algonquin Club at night. They will be addressed by the Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton.

Celebration at Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

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Guests of Tricolor Society

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

A House That Never Grows Old

A certain quaint little tavern, in New England, has weathered the storms of architectural fashion and personal whim since 1875, and still stands in its original simplicity, discrediting the roccoco arches on one side and the fantastic use of color on the other. Other houses, built in the fashion of that and intervening years, have long since been remodeled into shops or torn down, but the little tavern still stands serene in its lasting charm. Visitors to the town almost invariably admire it, and its quiet beauty has found its way into many a sketch book and kodak album.

The dignity of the house lies in its simple, unbroken lines. It is built on a square foundation and was so planned that it was unnecessary to add extensions for porches. Instead, the spacious porches on either side of the house were included in the original square of the house itself, and so framed that they could be screened in summer and fitted with storm windows in winter. The wide green-blue shutters and heavily-vined lattice work stand out against the clear white of the building, preventing the unbroken lines of the building from seeming monotonous. A third porch extends the width of the building in front, on the second floor level, and is quite like the roof gardens that people are just beginning to adopt, or, as this would imply, revive. The porches are shaded by trellises, covered with old-fashioned climbing roses and set in the lawn about ten feet from the house. Smaller trellises, down by the front steps, balance the decorative scheme.

There is no front porch down stairs, for the short flight of steps leads directly to the reception hall of the house itself. This is divided by glass doors into an outer and inner hall; the first is very narrow, furnished with high-backed wooden benches, built in the wall, and lit by wrought iron lanterns, while the second is a spacious reception room. At the rear of this hall is a wide staircase of mahogany and white, that branches midway between the floor and ceiling; there are two wide doorways that lead to the library on one side and the living room on the other. To right and left of the staircase there are doorways leading to the back of the house. One enters the kitchen, the other the dining room, both of which rooms look out over the garden, and, facing the west, are lighted to the last moment by the sun's rays.

The dining room, living room and library have always been decorated in varying tones of the same colors, mahogany and ivory to correspond thereto. There is no front porch down stairs, for the short flight of steps leads directly to the reception hall of the house itself. This is divided by glass doors into an outer and inner hall; the first is very narrow, furnished with high-backed wooden benches, built in the wall, and lit by wrought iron lanterns, while the second is a spacious reception room. At the rear of this hall is a wide staircase of mahogany and white, that branches midway between the floor and ceiling; there are two wide doorways that lead to the library on one side and the living room on the other. To right and left of the staircase there are doorways leading to the back of the house. One enters the kitchen, the other the dining room, both of which rooms look out over the garden, and, facing the west, are lighted to the last moment by the sun's rays.

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When the Amateur Would Paper Her Walls

The housekeeper, who liked to experiment and have the fun of doing things for herself in her own little home, decided that certain of the walls needed repapering. Quite casually she turned to the telephone and called up the local paper hanger. Could he come, the first of the week, to put on the new paper? He could not. Moreover, he was to be exceedingly busy for several weeks, his time having been engaged long in advance. The housekeeper's disappointment was of short duration, for, very promptly, the idea came to her that here was a chance for her to do a little experimenting herself; she had never tried to paper a room, and it would be interesting to undertake it. So she sat down to think it out.

The room that she was particularly eager to have papered promptly was a small one, on the second floor, which she intended to turn into an attractive upstairs sitting room, to be used, also, as an extra guest room when wanted. The paper that she chose was a soft gray, with a silvery stripe in it. She was wise enough to realize that trying to put on a patterned paper would be a hard task, for matching the pattern would entail a great deal of work.

First, of course, the old paper must come off. This she effected by taking a pair of hot water and large brush—the kind usually used for whitewashing—and wetting the walls thoroughly with it. When this had soaked in, it was a simple matter to scrape off the paper with an old bread knife. The few holes that appeared in the plastering were filled up with a little plaster of paris, mixed to a paste with water. The next thing to do was to wash the walls all over with weak size. When they were dry, it was time to begin the actual work of papering.

Most of the furniture had been removed from the room, for convenience, and a large kitchen table installed instead. Upon this, the wallpaper was spread out, cut into lengths according to the height of the room and the wall spaces to be covered, all of which had been carefully measured. Then the paste was made, not with wheat flour, as formerly, but with some non-edible substitute. The directions for making, which were followed in this case, called for the mixing of one pound of flour with enough cold water to form a smooth paste, then enough more to reduce it to the consistency of cream. This was mixed in a saucepan and boiled over the fire, with a little size added, also a little alum; the size to make the paste stick better, the alum to keep it sweet.

On one side of each strip the margin was cut off, close to the paper itself, on the other it was left. Paste was carefully spread over one strip at a time and, as it was rather thick, the paper was allowed to lie for a few minutes before being put upon the wall. That was for the purpose of softening it, so that it would not be so easily torn; had it been thin, it would have been affixed to the wall at once. This housekeeper had watched paper hangers working in her home and she remembered how they folded the two ends of the pasted strip together, not making any creases, of

course, but preventing the pasted surface from coming in contact with furniture or any other objects in the room. So she followed their example, folded her strips together the same way and found that the paper, the long strips that were to cover the wall from ceiling to mopboard, could be managed much more easily that way. It meant careful work in adjusting the paper to the wall, in the corner and in the right angle formed by the picture moulding. The paper was pressed down smoothly with a soft, clean cloth, and any unevenness cut away from the top. As it was smoothed carefully down to the mopboard, the excess there was also cut off. After a little practice, it was found to be not at all difficult to make it quite smooth, without rubbing hard enough to tear the paper or damage the pattern in any way. The cut side of each strip was superimposed upon the margin left on the previous strip, so that, in the fitting together of the two, there was no chance for gaps to be left through which the wall might appear.

When the amateur paper hanger reached the corners above the windows and the two or three rather queerly shaped sections of the wall, she decided to spread on the paste quite lavishly, as she thought that that would make it easier to fit the paper over the unusual spots; and she judged rightly, for that made it possible to mold it, as it were, into place.

The room this housekeeper chose had a rather low ceiling and but few irregular spaces; accordingly, the task was not a very difficult one, and the interest and pleasure in the achievement more than compensated for the labor involved. Not only did she get the work done when she wanted it done and successfully, too, but she also had the joy of making her home more than ever her own by her own handwork.

The Winter War Garden

When the last war tomato has been plucked from the vine and the last cucumber of summer has been carried into the house and tenderly laid away in the pickle jar, you need not feel that these solemn exercises mark the end of the war gardening season of your triumphs.

You can have a nice little war garden, right in your home, all winter, if you wish, says the Thrift Magazine. Lettuce and radishes may be planted in a hotbed, when cold weather begins, and by Thanksgiving time they will be ready to eat. The bed can be immediately replanted and you will have a second crop by the holidays.

Raise onions from the seed. Keep them growing rapidly, but do not keep them where the temperature is too high. Celery may be transplanted in the fall to the indoor garden, and the crop will not need blanching. Asparagus and rhubarb may be grown in dark corners of the basement. Prepare your indoor garden by building a framework, fill it with dirt, and keep it where the growing vegetables will have an even temperature.

with the woodwork, blue to match the fireplace tiles and dull red like the designs on the old Crown Derby china. Each room has its large fireplace; in the dining room, high-backed benches project on either side so that, with a table placed between them, an ideal breakfast corner is formed before the fire; in the library, bookcases are built in; and in the living room, long, low window seats line either side.

When electric light was installed in the building, the utmost care was taken that the fixtures be arranged so that the decorative balance of the room should be undisturbed. The tall brass candlesticks, that had long stood at either end of the living-room fireplace, were fitted with electric candles and, wherever possible, indirect lighting was introduced. A number of curious old wrought-iron lamps, that had suffered the oblivion of the attic during the reign of kerosene lamps, emerged again, to be wired; and, once more, took their place in the halls. For the rest, shades were fashioned of the same fabrics as the room's draperies.

Whenever new wall paper has sup-

planted the old, the mistress of the house has taken the utmost care that the design chosen be of shapes and sizes consistent with the furnishings of the room, as well as harmonious in color, and woven or braided rag rugs are always dyed to match the new wall covering. Downstairs hardwood floors have been installed, but in the rooms upstairs Japanese matting covers the floor and makes an attractive border around the rugs.

Throughout the house the windows

reach almost to the floor, so scantily gathered long draperies have always been used in all the rooms. In recent years, cretonne and silk-over-curtains have been added to the hemstitched scrim that is a tradition of the house, and improved curtain fixtures have appeared; but, aside from such minor changes, the house is unchanged.

Nowhere, either inside or out, is there an attempt at ornamentation. Each article is beautiful in itself and has some definite utilitarian purpose. So successful has this rigid adherence to the first rule of interior decoration been, that the house might be transported, just as it is, to an art school and labeled: Example 1, with the explanation that "Decoration exists to strengthen structure and make more beautiful the object on which it appears." Almost any one of the newer neighboring houses might be called: Example 2, with, "Ornamentation exists to exploit itself at the expense of the thing on which it is applied."



"Sheraton made the most dainty little tables, or 'escritoires,' for the boudoirs of the ladies of his day"

LONDON, England—A great many letters are being written, at the present time, by women in all parts of the world, to the men who, whether on the same continent or overseas, are, in one way or another, fighting the battles of the great war. Elaborate letter-writing seems to be a thing of the past, but there are plenty of good letters being written today and the results of a comparison with the letters of other centuries would, probably, not be unfavorable to the Twentieth. It was Sir James MacIntosh who said: "When a woman of feeling, fancy and accomplishment has learnt to converse with ease and grace, from long intercourse with the most polished society, and when she writes as she speaks, she must write letters as they ought to be written, if she has acquired just as much habitual correctness as is reconcilable with the air of negligence." Which may be rendered, in a less long-winded fashion, by saying that the woman who writes as she talks is likely to write good letters, though just how good they will depend on the quality of her talk. What seems to be most needed, for success in letter-writing, is the ability to recount all the small events and happenings of the home and the neighborhood, which will be so precious to the one who is absent, and to tell them in a way which is full and interesting, yet is not over-encumbered with details.

It would, probably, not be easy to mention two much more dissimilar women, namesakes though they were, than Jane Austen and Jane Welsh Carlyle; and yet they both possessed, in a rare degree, the faculty for telling the story of their little daily doings in a way which makes them delightful reading to people of another century who, possibly, know little either of them or of their correspondents. Even the story of how Jane Austen arrived in her London lodgings, in the month of September, 1813, and what she had for dinner and how she and her companions spent their first evening in London, is still today really entertaining and interesting, told as she tells it, and it could not well be told more simply; while Mrs. Carlyle's description of how she rode on a donkey, to the top of the Merton Hills, is hard to beat. Both these ladies wrote just as if they were telling the tale in person to their correspondents, and therein, probably, lay much of the secret of their success.

Women have a fine reputation as good letter writers, and the strong point of their writing seems to lie just in that faculty for sharing the simple happenings of daily experience with those to whom they write, which may make the most unpretentious epistle a treasure to the recipient. The style of some kinds of letters changes little, and one, written to her daughter, by Dame Dorothy Browne, the wife of Sir Thomas Browne, in the month of September, 1680, is probably typical of many letters written by other grandmothers before and since.

"I bless God we all continue well, and Tomey present his duty to you and his father and give you many thanks for your touken. Hee did not think to write him selfe. Hee is now a very good boy for his booke, I can assure you, and delights to read to his grandfather and I when he comes from schoole." Probably a good many other little "Tomeys" have had second thoughts on the subject of writing their letters, when it came to the point, similar to those which that Seventeenth-Century "Tomey" evidently had.

The letters of Mary Lamb do not show the range of subject or the marvelous play of fancy which make

Here and There



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Some Salads for Warm Days

Alligator Pear Salad—After peeling the pear and removing the deep green just underneath the skin, slice off large pieces of the pear, in order to remove the seed. Then cut these large pieces into very small ones and mix thoroughly with salad dressing (the cooked dressing is preferable, but any good dressing that is tart may be used). Add small pieces of pimento and place the mixture upon crisp lettuce or Romaine leaves. As the pear itself is of a yellowish color, the addition of the pimento and small bits of green pepper make a delicious dish for luncheon or supper. If an alligator pear is not procurable, the ordinary pear may be used to advantage; and chicory or endive may be substituted for the lettuce.

Beet and Cress Salad—After dicing the cooked beets, mix with French dressing, and sprinkle with small rings of green pepper. This mixture should be placed in the center of a crystal salad plate, upon which has been arranged an outer ring of lettuce leaves and an inner ring of cress. More of the dressing should be poured over the lettuce and cress.

Egg and Cucumber Salad—For a

family of four, take two or three hard-boiled eggs and cut into small squares.

A small cucumber or half a large one, after having been peeled, should be cut into small pieces and added to the egg.

Mayonnaise dressing, thoroughly

mixed with the egg and cucumber, together with a pinch of mustard and half a teaspoon of salt and some paprika, makes a very tasty combination.

This mixture, served upon lettuce leaves, is liked by many.

Tomato and Grapefruit Salad—The small egg tomatoes are most desirable for this salad, although any good ripe tomatoes may be used. Arrange

pieces of tomato on lettuce or Romaine and alternate with pieces of grapefruit.

French dressing, poured generously over the tomato, grapefruit and lettuce, and served ice-cold, is good at this season of the year. Slices of olives add to the pleasing appearance of this salad.

A Fruit Salad—A combination of fruit which seems especially desirable for a fruit salad is as follows: 1 pear, 2 peaches, ½ grapefruit. Cut the fruit into small pieces, mix with either mayonnaise or other dressing and serve on lettuce. The artistic effect of this salad is enhanced by the addition of mint leaves. A half an apple, cut into small pieces, may be added, if a more hearty salad is desired.

Gowns of Washing Fabrics

The new cotton voiles are so exceedingly well and wisely printed, and so firmly woven, that they are having the greatest vogue, for there is much resistance in them and they could quite easily be mistaken for silk on occasions, observes The Queen, London.

Tiny spots figure on many of the season's cottons—perhaps if we call them prints, we shall best realize them—and with a large hat and the muslin fichu, which now seems an inevitable accompaniment, make a very pretty costume, dressy without and not costly, though the laundry bill has to be considered. There is an art in putting on the fichu, which stand up rather in the back of the neck, and disappear in the belt in front.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

ENGLISH WOOL SUPPLY POSITION

Rationing Committee Announces That Government Needs Preclude Filling of August-November Certificates for Tops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England (Aug. 15)—The rationing committee announce "with regret" that as a result of the rapidly increasing government demands and the position with regard to wool supplies, it will not be possible for the department to meet the demands for tops in respect of the certificates already issued for the August-November period. Being fully alive to the necessity of maintaining employment and of keeping the organization of the trade together, the committee hope that wherever possible government work will be taken to fill up the gap, and promise to do their best to insure that, in spite of the very difficult position that has arisen, urgent needs which cannot be satisfied through government channels will be alleviated.

The trade is at a loss to account for this sudden change for the worse in the position with regard to civilian supplies. It is only a fortnight since the rationing certificates were sent out, and although it was well understood that allocations would have to be taken in inferior qualities, there was no reason to expect that the promised quantities would not be forthcoming, nor is anything known to have happened in the interval to affect supplies during the next three months. Stocks at the end of June are understood to have been quite satisfactory, and although imports are declining, they have not yet ceased altogether, and the new British clip, itself a substantial item, is now becoming available. The explanation must presumably be looked for in an unforeseen increase of the demands on government account. Wool and tops for government use are obtainable without stint—at all events, the only limit is the capacity of machinery and labor to use them—and consequently there will be no lack of work for those who have machinery suitable for government requirements. The sufferers will be those whose machinery is not suitable and cannot be adapted for that purpose. The new situation is being faced calmly, and there is a disposition to look upon the present stringency as only temporary. Part of the difficulty is believed to arise from delays met with in the dyeing and re-combing of tops wanted for the production of khaki. The trouble here is due solely to the lack of labor, and could be overcome either by bringing back men from the army, or by working overtime.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, which keeps an eye on national expenditure and has exposed many instances of waste and mismanagement during the war, has been turning its attention to the system of wool control, to which it devotes a section of its last report. The committee have not any serious complaint to make regarding the manner in which the wool business has been conducted. The War Office, they report, purchases all the wool required for manufacture in the United Kingdom, allocates it to the manufacturers, and takes back no less than two-thirds of the whole product for the military purposes of this country and the Allies. These transactions involved the expenditure in 1917-18 of £89,000,000 in the purchase of the raw material and the handling of over 3,000,000 bales of wool. A sub-committee made some inquiry into the organization which has been established to deal with this vast undertaking, and heard witnesses representing the British Wool Federation, who criticized in certain particulars the methods adopted by the War Office.

"The questions involved," continues the report, "raise many technical considerations affecting a highly complex trading system. Our sub-committee do not feel satisfied that there are not considerable improvements to be made in the working of the government control of the wool trade. In particular, the allocation of the different classes of wool may need review, so as to secure the best economic use of the raw material. Whether in some directions greater freedom could not be allowed to the trade itself, and greater reliance placed upon its accumulated experience, deserves further consideration. The 'conversion costs' allowed to spinners and the profits allowed to weavers appear to permit excessively high profits; at least, so far as the civilian trade is concerned. It has been suggested also that the War Office specifications for cloth involve the manufacture of qualities that are unduly costly. These are matters, however, on which our sub-committee would hesitate to express opinion. We consider that the best course would be for a special inquiry to be made into all these subjects by a committee constituted for the purpose, and we recommend accordingly. The same inquiry might include the consideration of the methods to be adopted for bringing government control to an end after the war, in the manner that would cause least disturbance and would best protect the public purse." With these recommendations the committee, the trade generally will be in agreement, and especially with the one as to the desirability of inquiring how government control may best be brought to an end at the earliest possible moment.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Thursday's Market)

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Am Beet Sugar | 70 | 70 | 69 1/4 | 69 1/4 |
| Am Can | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 | 47 |
| Am & Fdry | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 |
| Am Loco | 67 1/2 | 68 | 67 1/2 | 68 |
| Am Smelters | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| Am Sugar | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 |
| T & Tel | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Aacunda | 69 | 69 | 68 | 69 |
| Atchison | 87 | 87 | 86 | 86 |
| Bald Loco | 93 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| B & O | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 | 57 |
| Beth Steel | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Carn Pacific | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Cent Leather | 194 | 194 | 193 | 193 |
| Ches & Ohio | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Chi. M. & St. P. | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| C R I & Pac. | 26 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| C R I & P. 6% | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |
| C R I & P. 7% | 82 | 82 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Chino | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| Crucible Steel | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Cuba Cane | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |
| Erie | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| Gen Electric | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 |
| Gen Motors | 127 | 127 | 127 | 129 |
| Gt Nor pfds. | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| Inspiration | 53 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 54 |
| Kennecott | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Mer Marine | 26 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| Mer Mar pfds. | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Max Pet | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Midvale | 53 1/2 | 54 | 53 1/2 | 54 |
| Mo Pa cfts. | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| N Y Air Brake | 125 | 125 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 |
| N Y Central | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| N Y N H H. | 44 1/2 | 45 | 44 1/2 | 46 |
| Nor Pacific | 91 | 91 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 |
| Ohio & E. | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 |
| Reading | 20 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Rip I & Steel | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| Sinclair | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Soh Ry | 27 1/2 | 27 | 27 | 27 1/2 |
| Studebaker | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 |
| Texas Co. | 159 1/2 | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Ray Cons | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 |
| Reading | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 |
| U S Rubber | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 |
| U S Steel | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| U S Steel pfds. | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| Utah Copper | 84 1/2 | 85 | 84 1/2 | 85 |
| Western Union | 85 1/2 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| Westinghouse | 44 | 44 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Willys-Over | 19 1/2 | 20 | 19 1/2 | 20 |
| Total sales | 334,400 | shares. | | |

LIBERTY BONDS

| | Open | High | Low | Last |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Lib 3 1/2% | 101.84 | 101.84 | 101.84 | 101.84 |
| do 1st 4% | 94.82 | 95.04 | 94.82 | 95.04 |
| do 2d 4% | 94.56 | 94.10 | 94.26 | 94.26 |
| do 3d 4% | 94.36 | 94.38 | 94.24 | 94.32 |
| do 3d 4 1/2% | 95.06 | 95.58 | 95.06 | 95.56 |

FOREIGN BONDS

| | Open | High | Low | Last |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Am For Sec 5s | 97 1/2 | 97 3/4 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Anglo-French 5s | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| C & Bordeaux 6s | 97 | 97 1/2 | 97 | 97 1/2 |
| C of Lyons 6s | 97 | 97 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| C of Marseilles 6s | 97 | 97 | 96 1/2 | 97 |
| French Rep 5s | 100 | 100 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| UK 5 1/2% 1919 new | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| UK 5 1/2% 1921 | 97 | 97 | 96 1/2 | 97 |

BOSTON STOCKS

(Thursday's Closing Prices)

| | Adv | Dec |
|-----------------|---------|-------|
| Am Tel | .88 1/2 | % |
| A A Chem com | .97 1/2 | 1 |
| Am Wool com | .57 1/2 | 1 |
| Am Zinc | 17 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Am Zinc pfds. | 49 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Arizona com | 15 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Auto W. I. | 10 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Beth. Fuel | 28 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Boston Elev. | 36 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Boston & Me. | 36 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Butte & Sup. | .26 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Cal & Ariz. | 70 | 1/4 |
| Cal & Hecla | 45 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Copper Range | 47 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Davis Daily | 5 1/2 | 1/4 |
| East Butte | 54 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Fairbanks | 54 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Granby | 83 1/2 | 2 1/4 |
| Greene-Can | 44 1/2 | 1/4 |
| I Creek com | 63 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Isle Royale | 27 | 1/4 |
| Lake | 54 | 1/4 |
| Mase Elec pfds. | 14 | 1 |
| Mass Gas | 84 | 1/4 |
| May-Old Colony | 2 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Mohawk | 57 | 1 |
| N Y N H & H | 45 | 1/4 |
| North Butte | 14 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Old Dominion | 40 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Oscosha | 54 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Pond Creek | 18 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Shannon | 34 | 1/4 |
| Stevens & Co. | 104 | 1/4 |
| United Fruit | 131 | 1/4 |
| United Shoe | 40 1/2 | 1/4 |
| U S Smelting | 43 1/2 | 1/4 |
| Utah Cons | 10 | 1/4 |

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

(Thursday's Market)

| | Bid | Asked |
|----------------|-----|-------|
| A. B. C. Metal | .48 | 50 |

OPPOSITION TO SCHOOL TAXES

Abolition of Bi-Lingual System
in Saskatchewan Schools to Be
An Election Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

SASKATCHEWAN, Sask.—Members of the
Loyal Orange Lodge in Saskatchewan
are aroused at the decision of the
Privy Council upholding the legisla-
tion of the Saskatchewan Assembly
in respect to the allocation of school
taxes. Under provincial laws here, a
Roman Catholic must support the
separate or Roman Catholic schools;
a Protestant ratepayer must support
the public schools, and the taxes of
such must go to the school district
of their faith, whether their children
happen to attend the schools their
parents are obliged to support or not.

This, according to those who sup-
port the bi-lingual school system, has
always been the law. Opponents of
the system claim, on the contrary,
that this interpretation of the law
was open to doubt, and that the Sas-
katchewan Government, when faced
with the necessity of clarifying the
situation through the decision of a
district court judge, legislated in a
way which opponents of the bi-lingual
system declare takes away the right
of British subjects to support the
schools they may happen to prefer.

A test case was taken when one
Barts refused to pay his school taxes
to the separate schools, although he
was a Roman Catholic and the action
eventually reached the Privy Council
through agreement of the government
and the counsel for the school boards.

The decision upholding the right of
the Provincial Government to pass
and enforce the law has aroused the
opponents of the bi-lingual system
who have become more numerous and
aggressive in the last year. Realizing
now that they cannot upset the law
on constitutional grounds, they have
announced their determination to
make the question an issue in the next
provincial election, and have declared
they will support only those candi-
dates who will pledge themselves un-
equivocally to the abolition of sepa-
rate schools, and of course all other
forms of parochial schools where for-
eign languages are taught in the
primary grades.

While there has been for some years
a general agitation against the use
of foreign tongues in the public
schools of the foreign districts, there
has not been any noticeable demand
until the last few months for the aboli-
tion of the separate schools, because
the general public has been brought
to believe that the French language
has a constitutional right in the West
as well as in Ontario. Opponents of
separate schools vigorously deny this
right exists and are making some
headway with their propaganda, and
in this opinion have the backing of
some lawyers who regard the matter
not from a political but from a legal
point of view.

At the last convention of the Sas-
katchewan Grain Growers Association
which was opened in Chicago on
Labor Day, is a native of England,
having come to the United States in
1911, to become private secre-
tary to Thomas A. Edison. He re-
mained with Mr. Edison for a number
of years, in charge of his business
affairs, representing him in the
organization and management of sev-
eral of his companies, such as the
Edison Machine Works and the Elec-
tric Tube Company. When in 1889,
the Edison General Electric Company
was formed by the consolidation of
the various manufacturing concerns
with the Edison Electric Light Com-
pany, Mr. Insull was made second
vice-president, a position he retained
when the General Electric Company
was formed by a further consolidation
with the Thomson Houston Company,
in 1892. Shortly thereafter he re-
signed from this position to become
president of the Chicago Edison Com-
pany, an appointment which he
filled until 1907, when he assumed
similar duties in connection with the
Consolidated Commonwealth Company,
which controls the entire lighting
business of Chicago. Rather more
than a year ago he was appointed
chairman of the Illinois Council of
Defense.

In the meantime it is generally un-
derstood that the educational system
of the Province and the school policy
of the government is to be reviewed
at the next session. No announce-
ments of an official nature have been
made, but the impression is that action
of a fairly drastic nature will be
taken to make school conditions in
the foreign settlements conform as
closely as possible to the ideals of an
Anglo-Saxon country. It is expected
that this will be accomplished by
stringent enforcement of existing
regulations, by a more careful selection
of teachers for the foreign districts,
by increasing the number of school
inspectors, and by prohibiting the
teaching of any foreign language in
the public schools during school
hours.

Some communities where the Men-
nonites are in force, offer a peculiar
problem. These people declare they
will go to prison sooner than send
their children to any other than their
church schools, where the teaching is
all carried on in German and is of a
most rudimentary nature. They
render themselves liable to excommu-
nication from their church if they obey
the school laws, and they protest they
were brought to this country from
Nebraska and Southern Russia with
the understanding they were to have
freedom of speech and religion.

It is expected in well-informed circles
that the Provincial Government
will establish model public schools in
these communities as rivals to the
parochial schools in the hope that the
parents may be tempted to avail
themselves of buildings and equipment
and educational facilities far
surpassing what their own church
schools provide.

While there is a general demand on
the part of the opposition and inde-
pendent press and by the rank and
file of both political parties to get
away from foreign languages, there
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for the abolition of the French lan-
guage in the separate and private
schools, even the independent papers
failing to put forward this request.
It is therefore not expected that any
strong action will be forthcoming in
the next session of the Legislature to
deal with the separate schools.

FAVOR WOMEN IN POST OFFICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

Winnipeg, Man.—The members of
the Manitoba Provincial Educational
League have, by means of resolution,
left vacant by Mr. Boyce's resignation,

vocalized a strong protest against the
recently preferred request of the
postal employees, to bar women from
employment in the postal service. The
resolution claims that after the re-
turned soldiers have been taken care
of in the postal service, women have
an equal right to enter on the same
terms as men. The resolution was
forwarded to the head of the Civil
Service Commission, the Postmaster-
General and the Winnipeg postmaster.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Emmet Derby Boyle, Governor of
Nevada, who is seeking Democratic
renomination to the governorship of
that State on a prohibition platform
attained prominence in engineering
prior to devoting his attention to politi-
cal affairs. He was educated at the
University of Nevada, obtaining the
B. Sc. degree in 1899, and becoming
Engineer of Mines in 1903. Mr. Boyle
was Nevada state engineer during
1909-1910, having for the two years
prior engaged in consulting practice,
and for five years earlier still, served
as manager of the North Rapidan
Mines, in Comox, Nev. Prior to assum-
ing the duties of his governorship
Mr. Boyle was member of the Ne-
vada Tax Commission. He is a mem-
ber of several clubs and Greek letter
fraternities.

Dr. Baltasar Brum, Minister for For-
eign Affairs of Uruguay, who heads the
Uruguayan mission now touring the
United States as guests of the Depart-
ment of State, came prominently into
public life in his country when, in
1913, he was appointed Minister of
Public Education. His rise has been
rapid, and he is now the only candi-
date of his party for the presidency of
Uruguay for the term 1919-22. Dur-
ing Dr. Brum's short period as Minis-
ter of Public Education, he is credited
with having made important progress
in developing the national system of
education. In 1914 he became Minis-
ter for Foreign Affairs. One of his
first steps upon accepting this office,
was to reform the diplomatic and con-
sular service of Uruguay. He has, on
several occasions, been sent to Argentina
and Brazil as special ambassador.
A staunch exponent of American so-
ciability, Dr. Brum has firmly advanced
the doctrine which establishes that no
American country that, in defense of
its own rights, finds itself at war with
nations of other continents, shall be
considered a belligerent by Uruguay.
He has labored for common action
of the Americans in regard to the Eu-
ropean War. He signed treaties of
friendship, commerce, and compulsory
and unrestricted arbitration, with
Great Britain, France, Italy, and a
number of countries on the American
continent.

Samuel Insull, the general manager
of the United States War Exposition
which was opened in Chicago on
Labor Day, is a native of England,
having come to the United States in
1911, to become private secre-
tary to Thomas A. Edison. He re-
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EDMONTON, Alta.—J. T. Boyce,
registrar of the Institute of Technol-
ogy and Art, Calgary, has been ap-
pointed registrar of the Alberta De-
partment of Education. Mr. Boyce has
been connected with the Department
of Education since 1903, excepting for
the period intervening between No-
vember, 1917, and the present time,
when he was granted leave of absence
to take charge of the vocational train-
ing of the returned soldiers in the
Province, succeeding Dr. J. C. Millar,
who is now head of the vocational
training of the returned soldiers in
the United States. Lieut. L. L. Johnson
of British Columbia, a veteran of
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the federal government to the position
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It is therefore not expected that any
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the next session of the Legislature to
deal with the separate schools.

CANADA AND HER SHIPPING ISSUES

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne,
Minister of Marine, Makes
Statement as to London Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Important state-
ments concerning Canada's participation
in the naval defense of the Empire,
foreshadowing a permanent naval
policy, were made by the Hon. C. C.
Ballantyne, Canadian Minister of
Marine and Fisheries, upon his return
to Montreal, his home city, after spending
the summer overseas in company with
the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, the
Premier, and other ministers.

So far as the Minister of Marine is
concerned, the visit had been utilized
to confer with the Admiralty and other
authorities in London on points not
only of immediate urgency, but also on
policies which will have far-reaching
effect.

"Consideration will be given to the
question of naval defense for the Em-
pire by the government in the very
near future," said Mr. Ballantyne,
"and the whole question will be con-
sidered in all its phases. Whatever
expansion of Canada's policy is then
decided upon will be in harmony with
the views of the Admiralty of Great
Britain. At the same time, every care
will be taken that the arrangements
entered into will be such as to pre-
serve for Canada her own autonomous
rights in this regard."

During his stay in England the Minis-
ter of Marine said he had frequent
interviews with Sir Joseph MacIay,
Controller of Shipping, and those as-
sociated with him. "In those inter-
views," said Mr. Ballantyne, "I gained
much valuable information that alone
would have made the trip worth
while, which will be of great advan-
tage to us in carrying out the gov-
ernment's shipbuilding program, and
also in the operating of the fleet
when the ships are finished. I return
to Canada more convinced than ever
that the government has embarked
on a wise policy in building ships and
then operating them, and I believe,
notwithstanding the big shipbuilding
program of the United Kingdom and
her allies, that there is still bound to
be a great demand for tonnage for at
least five years after the war."

The Minister said he had conferred
several times with the Food Con-
troller, Mr. J. R. Clynes, as well as
with Mr. Hoover, the American Con-
troller, who returned on the same
ship. As a result plans were made
whereby Canada will send forward
large supplies of wheat and flour and
other provisions, as well as munitions
for the Allies.

RECORD POTATO CROP IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Professor Bed-
ford of the Manitoba Department of
Agriculture estimated that the potato
crop of this Province for 1918 will be
well over 10,000,000 bushels. It will be
worth almost \$8,000,000. This is
by far the greatest crop which Mani-
toba has ever produced, and will be
almost 1,000,000 bushels in advance
of the bumper crop of 1916. The dis-
tricts of greatest production are those
around Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage
la Prairie. Winnipeg and its sub-
urbs alone raise one-fifth of the total
crop of the Province. The largest
yields will be in the market gar-
dens. These fields will yield in the neigh-
borhood of 700 bushels an acre.

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ernment positions \$12 a month. Evening
courses \$4 a month. Tuition free, room and board
and secure your seat for day or evening.

HELP WANTED—MALE

Conductors, Motormen,
and Brakemen

The Boston Elevated Railway
Company

Needs Men between the ages of 18
and 50 who can qualify for car
service.

Apply to Supt. of Employment, Dudley
St. Terminal Station, Boston, 8 to
11 A. M., or the company's representa-
tive at the U. S. War Employment
Bureau, 53 Canal St., Boston, between
8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ATTENDANT wanted; must be reliable, free
from draft; give age, sal., exp., educ. W. D.
PACKARD, Packard Mason, Chautauqua, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Typist or stenographer, pink high
school education, in large advertising office for
import, detail work; sal. \$18. Phone Mr. Wad-
sworth, Advertiser, Dept. superior, 6200, Chicago.

WANTED—Companion-housekeeper in family
of two adults and cheerfulness required. Ad-
dress with references H. F. BOARDMAN, Box
972, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Girls to work in laundry; good
salaries and perm. positions. Vaughan Atlantic
Laundry Co., 570 E. Water St., Brodway 73.

WANTED—First-class millinery maker part
or all time. Address 172 Warren St., Roxbury.

REGISTRAR OF EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

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BY OTHER EDITORS

A Proof of Patriotism

PUBLIC LEDGER, Philadelphia—Lack of patriotism has never been an American fault. Indeed, we have often been charged, not altogether unjustly, with letting our patriotism run into chauvinism. The cheerful and all but universal observance of a "gasless" day was an admirable illustration of the finer patriotic quality. The ban on the use of automobiles came in the form of a request merely. Yet the public submitted as cheerfully as if it had been enforced by pains and penalties. Few ventured to disregard the injunction to save gasoline; few even grumbled about it. The Sunday preceding Labor Day is a time when many trips, long or short, are planned. To abandon them on short notice meant great disappointment. But that counted for nothing in the face of the necessity to conserve the supply of gasoline in war time. The people at home realized that it was a trivial sacrifice in comparison with that our men at the front are making. They remembered that in France and England and Italy there is now no riding for pleasure at all. They would have been ashamed to protest. The knowledge of what we are fighting for is so widespread that the government can hereafter ask nothing of the people will not cheerfully grant.

Water-Power Legislation

TOLEDO BLADE—The water power of the United States would bring in billions of dollars simply in rentals. It would create billions of dollars of wealth by speeding up transportation, relieving transportation of the carriage of coal, bringing new industries into being, manufacturing materials for the use of humanity throughout the world. Two groups of men have had the vision to see this. One group—just as the exploiters, the other as conservationists. The exploiters have tried for years to get Congress to pass water-power legislation to their particular liking. They have failed. But they have figured that they could afford to wait, to be patient, until they found a Congress either blind or friendly. The conservationists, while desiring to see the water power utilized, have been compelled to fight the bills fathered by the exploiters. A bill satisfactory to the two groups is not to be expected. But we can expect some Congress, whether this one or one meeting perhaps years hence, to be patriotic enough and interested enough in the public's property to pass a law which capital satisfied with fair returns can accept and which yet contains no suspicion of robbery.

Singing in Camp and at Home

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS (Denver)—It is told that in the retreat from Mons a certain British major kept his men awake and marching by leading them down the road piping "Annie Laurie" on a tin whistle "bought in desperate wisdom" at a French toy shop. The soldier may exist as an individual, he certainly does not exist as a regiment without music. The American Army has been furnished with song leaders as well as with bands. The latter play the men into battle and the men themselves take up and continue the refrain. To sing in unison has become part of cantonment training. A distinguished American conductor is in France cooperating with French masters in improving the music for the allied armies. Here in Denver community singing is being revived. The Auditorium organ is the focus. The first concert recently was an unqualified success. Such a municipal enterprise is deserving of every encouragement.

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"MAILS, YOU KNOW"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Pony Express, whose carriers galloped across the western plains

WHAT the world would be without the postal system, that has interwoven itself so closely with the daily life of peoples, it is impossible to imagine. Of all inventions, the alphabet and the printing press alone excepted," says Macaulay, "those inventions which abridge distance have done most for the civilization of our species."

But if, when reading a book or newspaper, it seldom occurs to us to remember the inventors of the alphabet and the printing press to whom we owe these comforts, neither do we, when each morning our mail arrives with mechanical punctuality, pause to consider the history of mail transportation, teeming with romance and adventure.

Cheap postage, swift, punctual and frequent posts are, indeed, one of the most powerful factors of modern civilization. There is an element of awe in the relentless regularity with which the wheels of this great system, that links the ends of the earth, turn. Dynasties may fall, an empire become a republic over night, but the morning mail arrives as surely as the morning sun ascends into the sky.

IN ONE of the most dramatic passages of his wonderful tale, "Youth," Conrad has expressed the inviolateness of the mails so stirringly that no one having read it will ever forget the passage. It is when the captain of the tramp steamer finds that he must abandon the schooner in distress which he is towing, as the displacement of air occasioned by the speed of his own vessel threatens to fan the schooner's smoldering cargo of coal into flames. As he orders the hawsers withdrawn and the schooner with her crew abandoned, he utters no high-flown speech of regret, but only the words of a simple, heroic man, accustomed to discipline and duty: "Mails, you know." From the abandoned crew, there is not a murmur of protest. They, too, are simple, heroic men; they, too, are accustomed to discipline and the strict performance of duty. "Mails, you know." Of course. The people in Bombay must have their mail tomorrow morning, if the sky should cave in. There is nothing more to be said.

Surely, the tremendous significance, the inviolable regularity, of the mail service could not be better expressed than by that short paragraph of Conrad's tale, by the three words of that steamer captain at such a moment: "Mails, you know."

The origin of the letter post loses itself, as the favorite expression goes, in the night of time. Communication across distance, by means of messages and letters, is among the earliest signs of advancing civilization. In the dim-

feats of speed and endurance. Of their courage and self-sacrifice, one encounters many a splendid tale in the history of antiquity. Of some of them, one reads that "they traveled faster than a fast horse."

The next step in the advance of the postal system was the mounted carrier. To him, too, one finds frequent reference in ancient and Biblical his-

tory. "And he wrote in the king Ahasuerus's name," one reads, turning once more to the Book of Esther, "and sealed it with the king's ring, and sent letters by posts on horseback, and riders on mules, camels and young dromedaries."

Marco Polo, the famous Venetian traveler, relates that, when he visited China in 1271, he found a splendidly organized riding post established there. "In Peking," he says, "300 to 400 horses stand always ready for the carriers, who find other stations along the route, and so on, to the most distant boundaries of the realm."

THE carrier on horseback, bags containing mail slung across his saddle, was, up to the close of the Eighteenth Century, chiefly employed by such postal system, crude and irregular, as then existed. Along the roads of Colonial America, he was a familiar figure. In Virginia, according to a law of 1657, every planter had to provide a messenger to carry dispatches as far as the next plantation, "on pain of forfeiting a hoghead of tobacco in default." In 1692, a license to set up posts was granted to one Thomas Neale, who delegated the work to an energetic man, named Andrew Hamilton, Deputy Postmaster-General. Hamilton arranged a regular postal service between the principal places in the scattered settlements along the coast, from Portsmouth, N. H., to Virginia, employing five men on horseback to cover five stages twice a week in summer, once a fortnight in winter. Quaintly flavoring of the spirit of the times is the following ordinance, published by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1639: "It is ordered that notice be given that Richard Fairbanks his house in Boston is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from and beyond the seas or sent thither to be left with him; and he is to take care that they are delivered or sent according to direc-

tions. . . . And he is allowed for every letter a penny; and he must answer all messages through neglect in this kind."

Famous among riding posts of the past, almost as famous as the writer who so often found material in its daring exploits, Bret Harte, is the Pony Express, whose carriers galloped in relays across the Western plains, up to the time when steam and telegraph relieved them of their strenuous and hazardous task.

The first mail coach, which started from Bristol in 1784, inaugurated an important reform in the postal service, a reform brought about by John Palmer, proprietor of the Bath theater. That the mail system, up to the advent of coaches, had left much to be desired may be gathered from a letter of Palmer to William Pitt. "Instead of being the swiftest means of communication, as it should be," wrote Palmer, "the post is the slowest in the country. Besides it is unreliable, as is shown by the frequent robberies. The mails are generally intrusted to some careless fellow of no character who sits on an inferior hired horse, and who far from defending himself or trying to elude the robbers, awakens the well-grounded suspicion that he is leagued with them." The experiment that, through Palmer's efforts, was made with coaches proved successful beyond all anticipation. Other countries adopted the British innovation and soon the highways of all Europe resounded to the rattling of coaches, to the reports of the postilion's skillfully flung lash and the merry flourish of the post-horn. Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Century pictures convince us that the mail coach had one advantage over the devices of steam and electricity that have replaced it: it was ornamental, as well as useful. The

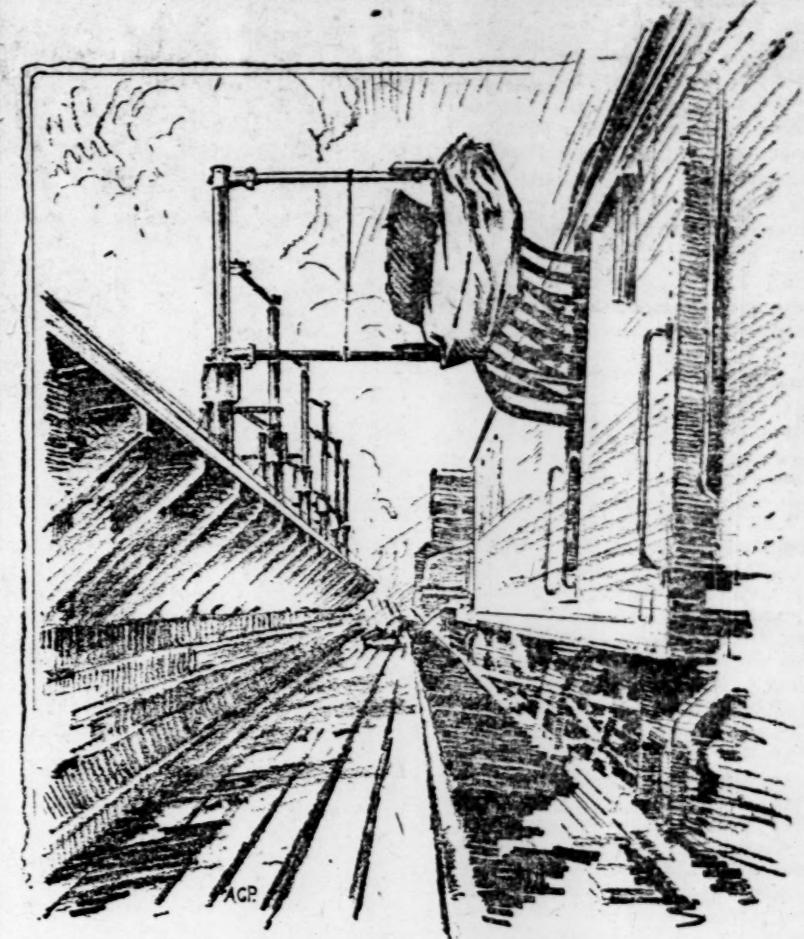
epoch-making in the history of the post office.

The introduction of cheap postage was followed by innovations in writing materials, the most important of which was the invention of envelopes which, from 1840 on, began to be used both in England and the United States. The envelope was invented by William Mulready, an English subject-painter and member of the Royal Academy, who, in his own words, "tried his hand at everything." The Mulready envelope, especially designed for Sir Rowland Hill, was, however, soon discontinued. It was decorated with allegorical designs. An eminent London paper, failing to recognize the high usefulness of the simple invention, commented Hippolytus on Mulready's envelope in its edition of May 1, 1840: "Considerable diversion was created in the city today by the appearance of new penny-post devices for enveloping half-sheets, and bits of sticking plaster for dubbing on to letters. . . . [The elephants on Mulready's cover] are symbolic of the lightness and rapidity with which Mr. Rowland Hill's penny post is to be carried on."

Packet service from England to America and the West Indies existed as early as 1775, but in how crude and spasmodic a state may be seen from the following historical item: "It was the custom of masters of ships bound for America to hand up bags in coffee houses, and any letters that might be dropped in these they carried, and were glad to carry over for one penny or twopence a letter, according as it was a single or a double one."

The growth of the packet service dates from the advances made in steam navigation.

IN 1825, Stephenson's steam train, the first of its kind, made its maiden trip from Stockton to Darlington, attracting much skeptical and derisive attention. Few were far sighted



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A device for rapid delivery and collection of railway mails

means, lost no time in utilizing the great new opportunities offered. The first mail car, the forerunner of the traveling post office of our modern railway trains, was seen on the Liverpool-Birmingham line in 1837. On the great modern expresses, mail cars are marvels of compactness and efficiency. Special attention is given to lighting and hot and cold weather conditions, so that the employees may have every possible comfort while attending to their task, which requires such accuracy and responsibility and which is not made easier by the jolting and thundering of an

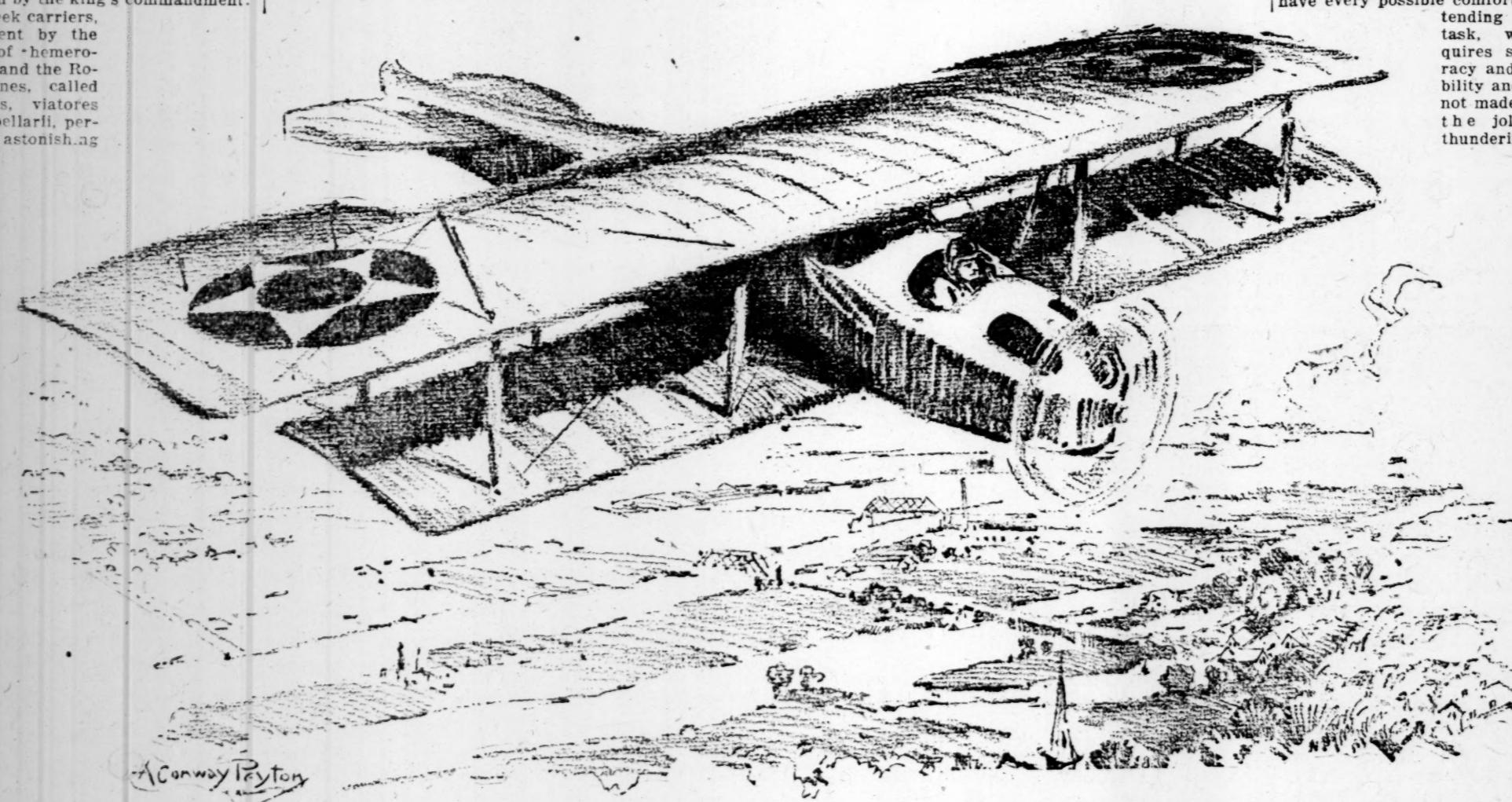
express rush by, its dim lights indicating that the passengers are slumbering, one may notice in the row of cars one that is brightly lighted, in which upright figures move about, steady themselves as sailors do on the deck of a ship in heavy seas. That car, where sleep never enters, is the post-office car. The mails do not distinguish between day and night.

An employee of such a train post office could tell many interesting tales if he wanted to, and he never knows what kind of adventure the trip may have in store for him. The cover of an innocent-looking case has been known to become loosened, and suddenly a swarm of bees has spread over the car, instigating a general "sauve qui peut." Or, again, another innocent-looking case has contained fireworks, which, upon an extra heavy lurch of the train, have commenced to explode, and only a cool head and quick action saved the situation. These are only a few of the vicissitudes, merry and trying, which fall to the lot of the clerk who faithfully and obscurely performs his duty in the traveling post office.

Wonderful devices for delivering and collecting of the mails by fast express trains have recently been perfected. Aboard the mail cars are discharge chutes, which deposit bag after bag of mail upon the station platforms, at the same time that great iron arms swing out and pluck more bags of mail, ready suspended upon a row of huge hooks. And all this is done automatically; the mail clerks aboard the trains need make no effort.

ASIGNIFICANT forward step was taken when, on May 15, 1918, the first regular aeroplane service in the United States was inaugurated. This mail air service ran between New York and the national capital, and it has already been followed by similar flights for the carrying of the mails. On June 11, 1918, air mail service was opened between Boston and New York; and more recent still is the mail aeroplane trip from New York to Chicago.

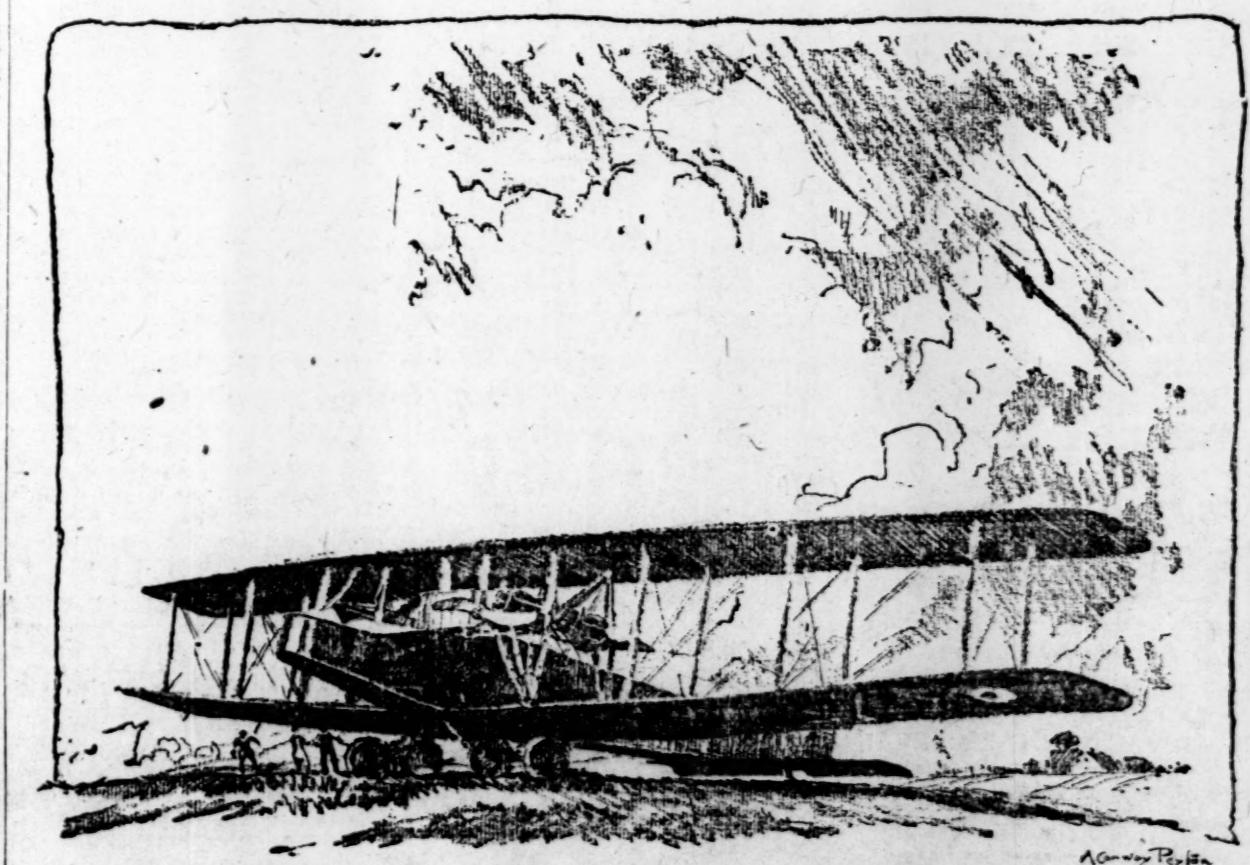
That our children will circle the earth in flying machines and receive their morning mail by airplane, is no longer looked upon as the statement of a madman. The tenacity of bold dreamers of other centuries, of those great visionaries who counted Leonardo da Vinci among their number, has been vindicated at last.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The last word in the progress of mail carrying

enough to realize that world commerce and transportation were on the threshold of a new, tremendous existence. Four years later, the United States followed suit by opening a steam line from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, and the railway systems of the world were launched on their headlong career of ever-increasing improvement. The post office, always on the lookout for better ways and

express train. Much time is saved by having letters and parcels sorted and filed "en route" and, all during the trip, the eager activity which reigns in the mail car keeps pace with the speed of the train. Each station requires its bundle of mail; at each station, more mail is taken on that must be sorted and packed before the next station is reached. At night, if one chances to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The huge British Handley-Page machine—a promise of the future



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The first mail coach inaugurated an important reform in the postal service

THE HOME FORUM

Björnson's Poems

"It seems to me that every Norseman's life, whether he is willing to acknowledge it or not, has been made richer and more beautiful," Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen says, "by the patriotic poems of Björnsteine Björnson. 'How brazen, hollow and bombastic sound the patriotic lyrics . . . which are yet sung at festal gatherings, by the side of Björnson's 'Yes, We Love Our Native Country' and 'I Will Guard Thee, My Land!' There is the brassy blare of challenging trumpets in the former; they defy all creation, and make a vast deal of impotent and unprofitable noise about 'The roaring northern main,' 'The ancient Norway's rocky fastness,' 'Liberty's temple in Norway's valleys,' and 'Norway's lion, whose axe doth threaten him who dares break the Northland's peace.'

"Not a suggestion of this juvenile braggadocio is to be found in Björnson. Calm, strong, and nobly aglow with love of country, he had no need of going into paroxysms in order to prove his sincerity. To those who regard the declamatory note as indispensable to a national hymn as we have it, for instance, in 'Hail Columbia' and 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' the low key in which Björnson's songs are pitched will no doubt appear as a blunder. But it is their very homeliness in connection with the deep, full-throbbing emotion which beats in each forceful phrase—it is this, I fancy, which has made them the common property of the whole people, and thus in the truest sense national. I could never tell why my patriotism leaps up at the sound of the simple verse:

"Yes, we love this land of ours,
Rising from the foam,
Rugged, furrowed, weather-beaten,
With its thousand homes."

" . . . This poem, as such, is by no means faultless. It is easy to pick flaws in it. The transition from the fifth and sixth lines of the first verse: 'Love it, love it, and think of our father and mother,' to the seventh and eighth, 'And the saga night which makes dreams to descend upon our earth,' is unwarrantably forced and abrupt. And yet who would wish it changed? It may be admitted that there is no very subtle art in the rude rhyme:

"I will guard thee, my land,
I will build thee, my land,
I will cherish my land in my prayer,
in my child!"

I will foster its weal,
And its wants I will heal
From the boundary out to the ocean
wild';

but, for all that, it touches a chord in every Norseman's breast, which never fails to vibrate responsively."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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Divine Intelligence

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A NY man will readily admit that there is certainly enough to solve his expresses intelligence, but such an admission the average man modestly qualifies by saying that he expresses a little, or the usual amount. In so saying, he is thinking, of course, not of real intelligence, but of mere human intellect. To infinite, divine intelligence, outside of any human head, he has not been accustomed to turn his attention. The statement that man expresses, not a little, but all the intelligence there is, may, therefore, seem somewhat startling.

Obviously, however, no human brain can do any thinking of itself. A material brain never could be more than an instrument of mortal thought. How the living and thinking force could get inside of such a material instrument, and then get out again, mankind has been trying vainly to explain for centuries. Only by turning completely away from any belief that Life could be in matter can one ever hope to arrive at the true explanation of intelligence and its activity. Even the mortal mind is not in the brain. When the physiologist has analyzed to his utmost the brain and all the other collections of nerve cells in the human body, he is forced to admit that he knows nothing whatever about the final secret of human living and thinking. The entire material with which he has been dealing is at the best effect and not cause.

How, then, does man really know that he is intelligent? Just where physiology stops Christian Science begins. Independently of matter and the material senses, a man is conscious. Therefore he knows that consciousness exists. Proving, thus, that some kind of consciousness actually exists, he knows also that there must be true consciousness. There could not even seem to be a counterfeit without being the true, first of all. One may try as hard as he will to prove, apart from the material senses, that something else is, but he cannot. Is has ever been the strongest word in language. Consciousness alone demonstrably is. Then, since there is no half-way position possible between is and is not, what is must be all that is. To the one consciousness, which is thus all that provably is, and is the cause for man's being conscious, the convenient name of intelligence may be given.

By this simple reasoning anyone may prove for himself the existence of infinite intelligence wholly apart from any material sense of things. This intelligence is divinely indestructible. What really could never include any element of non-existence or destruction. In order to prove and maintain its existence it has to be forever actively intelligent. The active manifestation of intelligence constitutes the true man who expresses intelligence, and of whom the so-called human being with all his intellect or mortal mind is but the counterfeit.

In declaring that divine intelligence governs man Christian Science, therefore, is not saying that God produces and governs a material body and the mere seeming of mortal experience. Christian Science shows rather that divine intelligence produces and governs its spiritual idea, entirely separate from any human concept of man. As the so-called mortal man turns his thought away from a mortal intellect or mind as the cause for anything, just so much of limited human thinking vanishes in the presence of intelligence manifest. Human thought interprets this disappearance of the counterfeit as better conditions; but divine intelligence knows really that its perfect activity has ever been going on untouched by counterfeit illusions. Divine intelligence governs seeming human experience in just the same sense as the light governs the darkness, by taking its place.

—Douglas Malloch.

The Lumber Camp Cat

O lumber camp cat, I envy your lot— how happy, how happy your fate! For you, from the midst of this civilized rot, have gone back to your natural state. . . . No boys now pursue you, O fortunate cat, no dogs chase you up street and down; When you bask in the sun now no woman cries "Scat!" as women once did in the town. No more you dodge autos and bikes in the street, as cats in the city must do—

For you travel through ways that are shady and sweet, under skies that are sunny and blue.

No infantile darling now tugs at your tail, while mother the picture enjoys;

You are out of the city, that merciless jail, away from the soot and the noise.

O lumber camp cat, I envy your lot, a living so joyous and good;

wish I might ditch all this civilized rot and join you up there in the woods.

We would wander by day through the grove and the plain, we would sleep on a pillow of pine;

We would roll in the sun, we would bathe in the rain, we would live out-of-doors, pussy mine.

Out-of-doors! Out-of-doors! as the night wind came down we would sip from a chalice of dew,

If, instead of a man close imprisoned in town, I were only a kitten like you.

—Douglas Malloch.

Down on the Shore

Down on the shore, on the sunny shore!

Where the salt smell cheers the land;

Where the tide moves bright under bounding light,

And asleep, hard by, the fishermen lie.

Where the children wade in the shallow pools,

Or run from the froth in play;

Where the swift little boats with milk-white wings

With the hushing wave on its golden floor

To sing their lullaby....

—William Allingham.

Quite Unpremeditated

The gorge of the river forms its western boundary. I followed this caricature of a road a mile or more; then struck off through the forest by compass to the river. There was no difficulty in finding the river, or in descending the steep precipice to its bed; getting into a scrape is generally the easiest part of it. The river is strewn with boulders, big and little, through which the amber water rushes with an unceasing thunderous roar, now plumping down in white falls, then swirling round in dark pools. The day, already past the meridian, was delightful; at least, the blue strip of it I could see overhead.

There was no living thing near. The river had by this time entered a deeper gorge; walls of rock rose perpendicularly on either side; picturesque rocks painted many colors by the oxide of iron. It was not possible to climb out of the gorge; it was impossible to find a way by the side of the river; and getting down the bed, over the falls, and through the flumes, was not easy and consumed much time. . . . I began to look with interest for a slide, where bushes rooted in the scarp earth would enable me to scale the precipice. I did not doubt that I was nearly through the gorge. To my amazement, the compass, which was made near Greenwich, was all wrong. Allowing for the natural variation of the needle, it was absurdly wrong. It made out that I was going south when I was going north. It informed me that instead of turning to the left, I had been making a circuit to the right. . . .

Having no doubt that I was within half a mile of the house above the entrance of the gorge, . . . I struck north and again slipped and stumbled into the forest, so sure of my whereabouts that I did not note the bend of the river, nor look at my compass. The forest was of hard wood, and open, except for a thick undergrowth of moose-bush. . . . On leaving the river bank I had borne to the left, so as to be sure to strike either the clearing or the road, and not wander off into the measureless forest. I confidently pursued this course, and went gayly by the left flank. That I did not come to any path only showed that I had slightly mistaken the distance. I was going in the right direction.

I was so sure of this that I quickened my pace, and got up with alacrity every time I tumbled down. And I kept to the left. It even occurred to me that I was turning to the left so much that I might come back to the river again. . . . I went on with an energy increased by the ridiculousness of the situation, the danger that an experienced woodsmen was in of getting home late for supper; the lateness of the meal being nothing to the gibles of the unlost. . . . Suddenly I stumbled against an ill-placed tree, and sat down on the soaked ground. It then occurred to me that I had better verify my course by the compass. To my amazement, the compass, which was made near Greenwich, was all wrong. Allowing for the natural variation of the needle, it was absurdly wrong. It made out that I was going south when I was going north. It informed me that instead of turning to the left, I had been making a circuit to the right. . . .

The compass annoyed me. Nevertheless, I decided to heed the impartial needle. I turned toward the

north and again slipped and stumbled along. A more uninviting forest to spend the night in I never saw. . . . Nature is so unresponsive to a person in trouble! I had read of the soothing companionship of forests, the pleasure of the pathless woods. But I thought as I stumbled in the dim actuality that when I got out of it I would write a letter to the newspapers exposing the whole thing. . . . The "rapture on the lonely shore" is agreeable only when you know you can at any moment go home.

In my haste I made slow progress. I had time to review the incidents of the Russo-Turkish war, and to forecast the entire eastern question; I outlined the characters of all my companions left in the camp, and sketched in a sort of comedy the sympathetic and disparaging observations they would make on my adventure; I repeated something like a thousand times, without contradiction, "What a fool you were to leave the river!" I stopped twenty times, thinking I heard its roar, always deceived by the wind in the tree tops; I began to entertain serious doubts of the compass—when, suddenly, I became aware that I was no longer on level ground; I was actually in a ravine. In a moment more I was in a brook. "Thank Heaven!" I cried: "this will I follow whatever conscience or compass says." In this region, all streams go, sooner or later, into the valley. . . . When I guessed that I must be close to the river, I suddenly stepped into mud up to my ankles. It was the road—running, of course, the wrong way, but still the blessed road.—Charles Dudley Warner.

—William Allingham.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1918

EDITORIALS

An American Don Pacifico

THERE is not, at first sight, an intimate relation between pilus and wig, yet, by a curious ancestry, pilus is the progenitor of wig. There is not any apparent connection between gigmania and respectability, but in the terminology of Ecclefechan they stand for the same thing. In just the same way there is nothing peculiarly American in the name "Wagenknecht," but there was a day when camouflaged as Wagner it was almost mistaken for Washington. Never, it is safe to say, since the case of that amazing Portuguese Jew, Don Pacifico, nearly brought two Great Powers to blows, and kept the House of Commons spellbound, from the dusk of one day to the dawn of another, whilst the eloquence of Lord Palmerston conquered it, in his famous "Civis Romanus Sum" speech, has any individual caused greater trouble to two governments than that Civis Americanus, Richard Wagner, whose father was born Wagenknecht.

For a time Richard Wagner was the Don Pacifico of the West, and Senator Hoke Smith was his Lord Palmerston, only a Lord Palmerston, who, Mr. Wagner's antecedents being what they were, happily failed to impress the Senate of the United States, as his predecessor roused the House of Commons. Don Pacifico's quarrel was with the Government of Greece, Mr. Wagner's with the government in London or in Paris, but, in a curious way, the British fleet became a cause of contention in both cases. In Don Pacifico's case an Athenian mob broke open his house, and destroyed his personal effects. In Mr. Wagner's case British and French cruisers held up certain of his ships, and carried them into an English port where they were condemned. Now Don Pacifico was a humble sort of person, who, until his house had been wrecked, no one, in the dry phraseology of a British historian, had ever suspected of living in the luxury of a Cleopatra; but who, when the evidence had been burned, valued his bed at £150, its sheets at £30, and its pillow case at £10. In the same way, no one had ever imagined that Mr. Wagner was a capitalist, with a merchant fleet for sale, to the highest bidder, at a reserve price of \$8,000,000.

When the French commissioner, who had been sent to Greece, with a view to settling amicably the dispute, examined Don Pacifico's bill, he was inclined to pass it, as the best way out of a bad business. It was then, however, that he discovered that Don Pacifico had put in an additional claim for £26,000 for papers destroyed with his effects, which would have secured him that sum from the government in Lisbon. This was too much for the French commissioner, and it was eventually too much for the British Government. For, when the British Government, itself, had looked into Don Pacifico's claim, it accepted the sum of £8,500, as compensation for him and all the other British subjects whose property had been damaged in the riot. But this was not before the Don had almost succeeded in embroiling France with England, and the French Government had gone so far as to withdraw their ambassador, Monsieur Drouyn de Lhuys from London. Monsieur Drouyn de Lhuys, in short, had almost as uncomfortable a time in the French Embassy, in London, in the year 1850, as ever Sir Cecil Spring-Rice did, in the British Embassy, in Washington, in the year 1915.

Richard Wagner was born in Milwaukee. For the purposes of this story he first came into prominence as president of the American Trans-Atlantic Company and the Foreign Transport and Mercantile Corporation, whose ships engaged in the European trade were seized by British and French cruisers, and condemned as engaged in carrying contraband. Wagner, who had purchased these ships with money supplied by Germany, through the instrumentality of that genial agent provocateur and general intriguer, the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, imagined that he had overcome all of his difficulties when, by misrepresentation to the authorities, he succeeded in getting the vessels upon the American registry. The facts, however, were better known to the Admiralty in London than Mr. Wagner imagined. Nevertheless when the ships were seized, the occasion was made one for the most violent anti-British propaganda by the German Embassy. It is a curious fact that in this propaganda the French, who were equally responsible with the British, were not named. That should have opened the eyes of people not unbalanced by bias to the facts, but it did not prevent a tremendous assault being made on the British Ambassador, then in Washington, who required all the tact and statesmanship at his disposal, to avert a storm, engineered like a stage hurricane, in that very embassy, which had actually been itself the prime factor in manufacturing the bogus injury which it was exerting all its energies to galvanize into being.

The part, taken three quarters of a century earlier, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Russia, who expressed the commiseration of the eminently liberal government of the Tsar for the crushing injuries threatened to Greece by the brutal appearance of the British fleet, at the Piraeus, now fell, comically enough, to the lot of the representative of that equally democratic sovereign, the German Kaiser. Count von Bernstorff, in private interviews with the press, was horror-stricken at the idea that the freedom of the high seas should be so abused, after the extraordinarily quixotic action of the German submarines in sinking the *Lusitania*, and drowning its passengers. But the curious fact was, and it is the proof of the mesmericism which the German propaganda was then exerting, that Mr. Wagner found in Senator Hoke Smith a defender ready to go as far as Lord Palmerston ever did with the doctrine of *Civis Romanus Sum*. As a matter of fact the balance, in equity, was entirely on the side of Don Pacifico, for Don Pacifico had at least received

some injury when his house was sacked by the Athenian mob, whereas Mr. Wagner in conjunction with the German Ambassador, had merely allowed his American citizenship to be used as a foil for the manufacturing of a claim to be used as an attack upon the British Empire, which might easily have involved the United States in the same uncomfortable position towards the Allies as that in which France had found herself involved in undertaking the defense of the Greek rioters.

The incident is not, however, without its value. It is typical of the means by which Germany strove to carry out her end of dominating the world. From Washington to the Persian Gulf, from Buenos Aires to Kabul, German ambassadors and German consuls were engaged in reckless intrigues for the purpose of creating friction between neutral powers and the Allies. What Germany attempted by means of the white flag in the field, she attempted by promising New Mexico to Old Mexico, and by issuing orders to sink Argentine ships without trace. From beginning to end there was no vestige of morality in her diplomacy, but then there is no vestige of morality in the theory of kultur, that the state is above morality. The stakes, it must be admitted, were high. Nothing short of the dominion of the world. "The Nineteenth Century," declared the egregious von der Goltz, "has seen a German Europe. The Twentieth Century will see a German world."

The Dominions and the German Colonies

THE question of the future disposition of the German lost colonies is, from time to time, dragged like a red herring across the political horizon. The Germans refuse to believe that these colonies are irrevocably lost to them, and confidently await the final arbitration of war, expecting to see them returned with compound interest. Conspicuous in these apparently Utopian plans for an aggrandized colonial empire at the expense of the present custodians of these territories stands Dr. Solf, the former German Secretary for the Colonies. It is unfortunate for the worthy Herr Doktor, however, that the familiar adage as to the necessity of two parties to complete a bargain may upset all his ambitious plans. He has to face the stern facts that the Allies are in undisputed possession; and that the colonies may be permanently lost, in whole or in part, through the test of self-determination by the peoples of the colonies themselves. But when all has been said and done, there still remains the unflinching attitude of the Dominions of the British Empire, which has taken the form of a demand for a Monroe doctrine, for the Pacific and for Africa, which shall discriminate against the German.

The situation with regard to the lost colonies is revived once more in the article in *The Round Table*, recently referred to in the columns of *The Christian Science Monitor*. The writer of that article has sought to interpret the New Zealand attitude toward what is termed the German peril in the Pacific, and frankly records the growing feeling throughout Australasia that the Germans must be excluded from Australasian waters in the interests of internationalism. The importance of the article is beyond doubt. It not only confirms the attitude of the Dominion of South Africa, as voiced by General Smuts and others on the public platform, but it provides a more or less definite answer to those vexed questions which have not ceased to occupy the attention of the public ever since Dr. Solf's unenviable post in Berlin became a sinecure: To whom shall the colonies finally go? Shall they be retained as prizes of war by France and England, or shall they be returned to their former owners? Shall their future disposition be subject to the right of self-determination by the natives of each separate colony, or shall their destiny be predetermined by the ruling of the British and French peoples, particularly by the peoples of the Dominions, who, owing to their contiguity, are naturally those most interested?

Now it is well to remember that, whatever the attitude taken by the British Dominions upon this subject of German exclusion, it has been determined, in the main, by the peculiarly vicious nature of German colonial policy in Africa. That policy, it is generally conceded, made of Germany not merely a bad but a dangerous neighbor, not merely a bad ruler of Negroes but a terribly destructive one. It has been clearly shown that the Germans were not intent upon a white man's colonization and homebuilding in Africa, but upon the unscrupulous aggrandizement of their imperial power; that they intended to turn black man-power to account in German organization of an Africa armed and trained for ultimate conquest of the whole of the Continent, and the founding of a German "India in Africa," in which everything that Germany needed for her economic welfare and the economic independence of Naumann's Central-European bloc would be produced on German-owned territory.

Opposed to this ambitious but ruthless scheme of world dominion, the South African and Australasian Dominions stand like an impregnable wall. They are resolute and unshakable in their determination that, so far as they are concerned, there shall be no return of the quondam German colonies to aid and comfort the enemy in his plot to subjugate mankind. Radical in their domestic policies, as befits young and growing democracies, they are ultra-conservative in their foreign policy, and they see no hope for a permanent peace except through the establishment of an arrangement which shall bar the German as a colonist, both in the Pacific and in Africa. At first blush this fixed policy of exclusion may seem to be narrow and prejudiced. But the Dominions have been the first to refute the insinuation of selfish interest, or of that imperialism which desires territorial aggrandizement and monopoly.

It must be admitted that the peoples of the Dominions are the very best judges of what a colonist should be. They are the offspring of the country which stands, today, as the foremost and most successful colonizing power in the world. They have unbounded faith in the Anglo-Saxon ideal, and they ask only for the peaceful working out of their destinies. And there, perchance, one must let the question rest until the time comes when the

great decision shall be reached which will determine, once and for all, whether or not the German shall return to Africa and to Polynesia.

The New York Primaries

For the third time Charles S. Whitman will, next November, be the candidate of the Republicans of the State of New York for the office of Governor. He will be opposed by Alfred E. Smith, president of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, the Democratic candidate. In the primary campaign, Governor Whitman was vigorously attacked by the present Attorney-General of the State, Morton E. Lewis, an aspirant for the Republican governorship nomination, who had on his side a number of prominent members of the party, including William Barnes of Albany, long a recognized Republican leader. Governor Whitman, nevertheless, was nominated by an overwhelming majority, his vote being 197,427, as against 79,669 cast for Mr. Lewis, according to the returns received.

It is claimed on one side, and conceded on the other, that both the suffrage and the prohibition influences were largely with the incumbent executive. Suffragists appear to be particularly pleased with the result of the Republican primary. Their leaders maintain that while only a comparatively small number of the 679,618 women voters of the State went to the polls, their representation was quite as good, proportionately, as that made of the men voters. It is true that thousands refrained from voting, but it is also true that other thousands of women took a very active and intelligent part in the campaign.

The contest for the chief office of the Empire State has now settled down to a struggle which may be said to be about evenly balanced in a personal sense. Governor Whitman has a great and influential following in his party; he is, moreover, greatly admired and trusted by the New York public generally. Although he has been severely criticized by some of the Republican newspapers at times, it is noticeable that they have gradually come to estimate him by his larger acts and more important policies. His administration of the affairs of the first State in the American Union has, on the whole, been satisfying. His attitude toward the liquor question has been straightforward.

Alfred E. Smith is personally popular and personally respected. During his public career, he too has gained many admirers and fast friends outside his own party. He is well spoken of by a large number of citizens who have no intention of voting for him; on the other hand, he is likely to attract to his support a goodly number of independents. He is, in short, probably the strongest man the Democrats could have named at this time.

Just how large a part the national Administration will play in the coming campaign is problematical. In New York politics there are always side issues and influences to be considered. What may be, in one part of the State, a helpful endorsement, in another may be hurtful. The Republican managers never fail to make the most out of Tammany in a negative way. They will not fail to connect Mr. Smith with that organization if they can, when and wherever they can.

Governor Whitman has the advantage of a creditable record at Albany. The Democratic candidate this year would have found it much easier to defeat an untried and untested Republican. The disposition of the voters generally will be to applaud and support those of either party who have done well. Governor Whitman has done well, and because he has done well the advantage is with him.

The London Policeman

"LONDON," said a well-known English bishop on a memorable occasion, "is big enough to be generous," and, somehow or other, in no one feature in the vastness of London life is this more true than in the case of the London policeman. For he is generally big, and he is always generous. The better one knows him the more certain it becomes that he is product *sui generis*; that he is, indeed, quite unlike the policeman in any other town in the country. It is not that his duties are different from the duties of thousands of policemen in the large towns of the three kingdoms. In London, as elsewhere, he regulates traffic, hovers round every form of public amusement, from a football match to a Royal Academy exhibition, and every form of public ceremony, from a borough mayor's inauguration to a royal progress. He answers questions, "does" his beat, tries the doors of closed shops, and performs innumerable other tasks which fall to the lot of policemen almost the world over.

It is not, however, what he does, but his way of doing it that marks the London policeman as different from all others. Is he on duty on the occasion of some great holiday pageant, a Lord Mayor's show, for instance? Then observe his deportment. He is a citizen, of course, like all the other citizens, in the full enjoyment of all their traditions, and capable, in private life, of all their enthusiasms and all their holiday banter; but, as a member of "the force," note the indulgent supervision which characterizes his every act. He is glad to see the "public"—he is inordinately attached to the word—enjoying itself. With firm and fatherly hand he restrains any one member of the public from interfering with the comfort or privileges of all the public; and whilst the very last term that could be applied to him would be that of wet blanket, he is quite clearly a spectator entirely apart. Here is the man who has seen it all before. In a measure he owns it and is represented in it, and he is glad to find that the public appreciates it; but his own interest in it extends no further than that.

It is, however, as a guide to those in need of direction that the London policeman will be held, surely, in most grateful recollection. Here does he rise to heights undreamed of. It is a point of honor with him that, in the matter of telling a questioner the shortest way to any place, he shall never be found at fault. And who, that has experienced it at all, but has grateful memories of a load of doubt being rolled away as, with that wonderful admixture of certainty and of conveying some exclusive

information, the London policeman has reeled off the necessary direction. To be sure, it is not always possible to remember it all—the first to the right and second to the left and first to the right again, combined, very often, with certain nice particulars to make it sure that "you cawn't gow wrong, Seh," are not so clear when one begins to work them out. But then, just as one is becoming, once again, overwhelmed in doubt, there is sure to be in sight another policeman who will make light of your trouble with equal compassionateness.

It is the same whether one is in the City or beyond its borders, for the City, of course, has its own police force, but the traditions are much the same on either side of Temple Bar. And yet there is a subtle difference in their task, especially at night. When the West End is full of light and movement—one speaks, of course, of the days before the war—when the "Metropolitan" is disentangling with calm dignity a block in Piccadilly Circus, his brother of the City is patrolling echoing streets and turning round whispering corners, where the great arc lights look down on that strange vacancy—the City at night. He is indeed a necessary part of the scene. Inevitably, amidst all the emptiness, he suddenly emerges out of a side street, flashes his bull's-eye this way and that, hesitates a moment, or so it seems, and then, very deliberately, takes his course "stated fixed and settled," and disappears round another corner on his beat.

Notes and Comments

THE German Crown Prince is quoted as saying, in an interview published by the Budapest *Az Est*, with reference to the American troops in France, "I find that the majority don't know what they are fighting for." He has been misled by his informant, for, of course, he has not been in touch with the majority himself. The danger to him, and to the whole House of Hohenzollern, lies in the fact that the American soldiers in France do know what they are fighting for, and so well that they will never be content until they shall have accomplished it.

THE Director-General of Railways, Mr. McAdoo, is going to inspect the operation of the New England railroads. This may lead to something. It is possible that he may discover why so much time and thought must be given by the people of New England to calculating upon the lateness of trains. There is nothing in New England, per se, which makes it necessary that trains shall run behind time, yet blackboard recording of late trains is one of the important activities at New England railway terminals. Mr. McAdoo may succeed where thousands have failed.

THE single taxers of Missouri, who have succeeded in getting their issue into this year's politics in that State, seem to be unfortunate in that while a very large and respectable element of the public is striving to get rid of liquor revenue, the single tax referendum proposal makes provision for a continuance of liquor licenses. At least, this is how it reads: "All public revenues for state, county and municipal, school, and all other public purposes shall be derived from taxes on the value of land, exclusive of all improvements, and from such taxes as may be imposed by law on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors," and so on. The single tax has many commendable features, but it should have no connection, near or remote, with liquor, if it expects to gain in public favor. It had better, everything considered, stand aside until Missouri and the rest of the country have disposed of the liquor question and the liquor tax.

ADMIRERS of Jane Austen's works have always been numerous; it is the mark of her genius that it appeals to so wide a public, though fenced within the bounds of the time and circumstances in which it flourished. Recently, in a third-class carriage in England, a burly warrior was observed to be intently reading some book which seemed vastly to entertain him. It was found to be "Pride and Prejudice." Another enthusiast for Jane Austen is Mr. Reginald Farrer, the explorer and naturalist. In his book "On the Eaves of the World," discussing what should and should not be taken on a two seasons' expedition to the wilds of Northern China, he concludes that "almost everything ismissible," and that, in his own case, essentials reduce themselves to the materials of washing and the works of Jane Austen. Not content with this really handsome tribute to a literary reputation, he adds that, of the two, at extreme need, it would be the washing materials he would jettison. Surely appreciation can go no further.

IT is generally understood that the expression "doughboy," as applied to an American soldier, refers to a foot-soldier. No two authorities appear to agree, however, upon the question of how the word originated. Some have claimed, in fact, that it meant primarily a dough cake baked for sailors, then a brass button of similar shape worn by the infantry. That it came to be regarded exclusively as denoting an infantryman, is settled once and for all by the letter of General Custer, the famous cavalryman, who wrote, "Wasn't I glad I wasn't a doughboy!" An interesting version, however, has just been supplied by one of the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force to a correspondent in Paris. According to the soldier, some of the troops in the American Civil War received their uniforms without buttons, and consequently were compelled to go through the nearest town collecting them from the women. These buttons were mostly large ones cut from overcoats, and resembled the soldiers' hardtack, or large, round, dry biscuits made of wheat dough. The buttons gave the men such an odd appearance that they were dubbed "doughboys," and the name stuck.

A STORY of the recent attempt at a strike in Great Britain: Coming out of his engineering works, the head of a firm saw one of his men sitting by the gate eating dinner. "Hello, George, what are you doing here? I thought you were on strike." "So I am, sir," replied George, "but I have to bring my dinner down here to eat it, just as if I was at work, and mouch about all day, so as the missus won't know I'm on strike. My word, if she knew!"